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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 89 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON FRONTIER CROWDS

USE OF FORCE AGAINST MRS. MOTILAL

COLLECTOR DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF BEATING

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

Mr. Donaldson, District Magistrate Allahabad, in a press communique says "The Congress bulletin brought to my notice contains a statement alleged to have been made by Mrs. Motilal Nehru. She is reported as having stated that on the night of April 8, in Persottamdas Park she was beaten by European Officers. The only European Officer present at the scene of the riot at the time was Mr. P. M. Measures, Superintendent of Police, and he emphatically denies that he touched Mrs. Motilal Nehru in any way.

USE OF FORCE NOT DENIED.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru is further reported in the same bulletin as saying that she saw the Superintendent of Police beating Mr. Upadhya. The Superintendent of Police arrested Mr. Upadhya, and Mr. Upadhya resisted the arrest. The Superintendent of Police does not deny that he then used force to place Mr. Upadhya under arrest, and he believes that in the course of the struggle caused by Mr. Upadhya's resistance, the latter's shirt was torn. Mr. Upadhya was not, however, beaten.

"THE THIRD BLOW."

I have also been informed on good authority that Mrs. Motilal Nehru stated in the presence of a reputable witness that the third blow which she alleges was struck her was given by Khan Bahadur Ikram Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the City. This alleged statement is undoubtedly untrue, since Khan Bahadur Ikram Hussan was not present at all on the scene of these occurrences but was in another part of the city, investigating a bomb outrage on a constable".

Normal conditions prevail in the city. Shops have opened and everything is quiet to-day.—A. P.

SURAT MERCHANTS CONVICTED

For Handling Congress Funds

SURAT, April 12.

The City Magistrate, Mr. Issappji Patel, delivered judgment this afternoon in the case in which Dr. Manubhai Chaganlal Marfatia and Gebilal Marfatia were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for "receiving money for purposes of unlawful associations, namely the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram, the Bardoli Taluka Sammittee, the Surat District Sammattee and the Surat City and Chorasi Taluka Sammittee". The Magistrate sentenced Manubhai to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000, in default one and a half month's imprisonment, and Gebilal to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in degault one and a half month's.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate paid a tribute to the postal authorities for sorting out the important letters and to the Police Prosecutor for the labour taken to prove the charge by finding out the items from the account books attached by the police from the firm of Marfatias.—A. P.

Lady Processionists Arrested And Released

NAGPUR, April 12.

A procession of ladies and children moved through the city streets this morning in connection with the celebration of Womens' day in the "National Week". The procession was stopped near the City Kotwali and ten ladies were taken into cnstody. It is reported that they were all let off in the evening.—A. P.

LORRY KILLS ONE AND INJURES THREE

Little Hindu Girl Killed In Smash At Elphinstone Bridge

VEHICLE AFTERWARDS CRASHES INTO TEA SHOP AND KNOCKS OVER INMATES

A fatal accident resulting in the death of a young Hindu girl and setere injuries to three others occurred at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge on Monday afternoon.

A lorry laden with cotton bales knocked down a girl of four years and after running on for 67 feet and mounting the pavement dashed into a Tea shop where it knocked over three more persons all of whom had to be removed to the hospital.

DETAILS OF THE SMASH.

Motor lorry No. Bom. 552 driven by one Parshram Manjiram residing at Jakeria Bunder crossed the Elphinsone Bridge shortly after noon on Monday and was proceeding towards Tanki junction. When a little away from the foot of the bridge the lorry suddenly went the wrong side and knocked down a Hindu girl aged four years who was crossing the road. The name of the girl was Namgauri and she was the daughter of Thakurdas residing in the same locality.

The lorry did not stop after knocking down the girl. It went ahead at full speed and at a distance of 67 feet from the place where the girl was knocked down it mounted the pavement on the right side and dashed into a Hindu tea shop and a Panshop which is situated at the corner of the road. There the lorry knocked down three more persons, all of them Hindus, who were standing near the Pan shop and then came to a standstill.

GIRL DIES IN HOSPITAL.

The lorry was laden with 36 bales of cotton but so great was the force of impact that all the bales were thrown on the road. The Hindu girl Namgauri and the other three injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where they were detained for treatment. The girl died in the hospital on Tuesday morning while two out of the remaining three persons are still lying in the hospital. Both of them are suspected to have sustained fractures.

The coroner will hold an inquest to-day (Wednesday).

BOMB THROWN AT POLICE QUARTERS

CALCUTTA, April 12.

A bomb was thrown in the residential quarters of Sub-Inspector Khan of the Amta (Howrah) Police Station at ten last night, when the Sub-Inspector was chatting with some friends and other police officers. There were no casualties, but a goat tethered in the compound was injured. After the explosion fragments of glass and splinters were picked up.—A. P.

ON EVE OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Red-Shirts Picket Polling Stations

TRIBAL HOSTILITIES AGAIN

PESHAWAR, April 12.

The police fired in self-defence at Mardan to-day and dispersed an unruly crowd which started throwing stones at the police. The trouble started with "Red Shirt" picketing of the polling stations. The police asked the crowds to disperse, but were answered by volleys of stones, as a result of which a number of policemen were injured. The police firing succeeded in dispersing the crowds, but fortunately no one was injured.

The results of two hotly contested Peshawar constituencies are announced.

In Bara cum Khalsa constituency, Arab Mahomed Sharifkhan defeated Mahomed Aurangzedkhan, Vakil, while in Nowshera, Khan Bahadur Tajmahomedkhan defeated the Timber King Khan Sahib Ferozeshah.—A. P.

HOSTILE UNITS PREPARING LASHKAR.

SIMLA, April 12.

It is reported that Baezais and Khwaezais Mohamands who inhabit the Upper Mohamand country are again threatening an attack upon Hakimzais for the action taken by the latter recently to prevent the invasion of British territory. Hostile units are stated to be preparing a lashkar under the leadership of the son of the late Mulla Chakna-war and to intend attacking Halimzais, who receive allowances from the British Government.—A. P.

BIG STAMP FORGING SWINDLE IN BOMBAY?

Alleged Counterfeiter Walks Into C. I. D. Trap

CAPTURE FOLLOWED BY ARRESTS OF OTHER GANG MEMBERS IN GOA

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

A man who is suspected to be a member of a gang of counterfeiters operating in Goa walked into the trap set for him by Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay C.I.D. and has been arrested.

Behind the arrest is the story of an attempt to counterfeit revenue stamps of the Goa Government to the face value of over a lakh of rupees.

The arrest in Bombay has led to the round-up of some other members of the gang in Goa.

The arrested man, according to the police case, arrived in Bombay from Goa about a fortnight back. He went about the city in tip-top dress and passed himself off as a big contractor from Goa. He then interviewed the manager of a certain printing press in Bombay and represented to him that he had obtained from the Government of Goa the contract for printing revenue stamps."

"LETTER OF AUTHORITY".

The Manager of the Press was impressed by the dress and bearing of the man and agreed to print the stamps. The man from Goa next employed the services of an artist to draw the stamp. A block of the stamp was prepared and the actual printing of the stamps was being executed.

In the meantime the Manager of the press became suspicious and asked the man to prove his 'bona fides' and produce a letter of authority from the Government of Goa. Th latter promptly produced a letter purporting to have been signed by the Portuguese Consul of Bombay to the effect that this man was the contractor for the Government of Goa.

SURPRISE FOR CONSUL.

The printer expressed satisfaction at the letter but sent it to Mr. Alves, the Portuguese Consul in Bombay. The Consul was surprised to see the letter which was not a genuine one but had been forged in his name. He communicated the matter to the Goa Government and also made an application for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the "contractor" before Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Inspector Achrekar attached to the Crime Branch, Bombay C. I. D. who took up the case laid a trap to arrest the man. The Manager of the press wrote to the latter to come and see him in the press to take delivery of the order. The latter walked into the trap in the hope of taking delivery of the stamps but was arrested for alleged forgery and attempt to counterfeit stamps.

The initial arrest, it appears, has led to the arrest of some more persons in the same connection in Goa.

The police have enlarged the accused on a bail of Rs. 500 and seized the block of the stamp and other materials.

LITVINOFF'S CHALLENGE TO POWERS

FORMULA OF DISARMAMENT

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva—An ambitious plan for the reduction of armaments was proposed by M. Litvinoff at the Disarmament Conference. He asked if all the States represented were ready for substantial, though partial reduction of armaments. If the answer was again in the negative, it would be impossible to conceal the fact that the Disarmament Conference had failed and might be ended immediately.

M. Litvinoff proposed to establish for each State a percentage of reduction of all the armed forces; taking into account its geographical situation, population, length of frontiers and other factors, the proposed reduction ranging from five per cent for an army of 50,000 to 40 per cent for an army of 170,000.

M. Tardieu again advocated the establishment of an International force for the service of the League of Nations which he declared to be essential. The French proposal reminded the Conference that all were signatories of the Paris Pact and had supported the principle of limitation of armaments.—Reuter.

"SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT"

Reopening the Disarmament Conference after three weeks' recess, Mr. Henderson spoke hopefully of the substantial agreement which had been already reached, notably on the abolition of aggressive weapons, the abolition of war ships over 10,000 tons and the large number of States in favour of the abolition of submarines.

Interest was also shown in the abolition of air raids and bacteriological warfare.

He felt certain that there was a general desire to reach agreement on all those points.

Mr. Gibson (United States) submitted a resolution to abolish tanks, heavy mobile guns and poisongases.

Mr. Gibson intimated that he was prepared later to advocate the abolition of bombing planes.

Sir John Simon warmly supported the American proposals.

Herr Nadolny (Germany) urged the reduction of armaments to the lowest limit compatible with national security.

M. Tardieu sympathised with Mr. Gibson's idea, but considered that the French proposals went farther than Mr. Gibson's resolution, which applied solely to land weapons and was, therefore, contrary to the French argument for inter-dependence of armaments.—Reuter.

WIDOW MOUNTS FUNERAL PYRE

Prosecution Story Of Curse

SENSATIONAL CASE OF "SATI" IN U. P.

CAWNPORE, April 12.

The case of "Sati" against Kinder Singh and 8 others, all being Thakurs of Kadauli village was taken up to-day in Mr. J. B. Langford's Court.

The prosecution story as put by Mr. Mohammad Amir Hasan, Prosecuting Inspector is that Gulzar Singh accompanied by Dalel Singh, the younger brother of Bhure Singh reported at Mangalpur Police Station that Bhure Singh had died at night and that his widow was bent upon performing "Sati", although she was informed that "Sati" was prohibited under the law.

NOISE AND SMOKE.

Two constables, Mewaram and Abid Ali were sent to take Bhure Singh's body to the river Jumna instead of cremating it, and to stop the widow from committing suicide. When the party were going back from the police station, they heard noise and saw smoke coming from a little distance. On reaching the place, they found Bhure Singh as well as his widow's bodies burning. It was alleged that fire had been applied to the "Chita" (dead body) by the brothers of Bhure Singh, and that all brothers had taken part in the preparation of the "Chita". Over 200 people had assembled there and fire was still burning. The constables did not take the bones out of the fire, as they said that Dalel Singh, Gyan Singh and other persons neither allowed them to put out the fire nor allowed the bones to be removed from it. Any how, some bones were caught hold of.

STORY OF A CURSE.

When the constables went to arrest the accused none were found and the villagers had closed their doors.

It is further alleged that Bhure Singh's wife was threatening to give a 'srap' (curse) to those who remonstrated with her against her performing "sati". It was for this reason that none tried to save her. It is alleged that Kinder Singh and Gyan Singh had offered obeisence to Bhure Singh's widow before she mounted the pyre, and Kinder Singh applied fire to it. Bhure Singh's widow gave one garland to Kinder Singh and another to Gyan Singh before fire was applied to the pyre.

The case is proceeding under sections 306 302 and 114 I.P.C. a large number of witnesses are being examined Messrs. Bindeshwari Prasad and Jang Bahadur are defending the accused.—A. P. Special.

LANG DEFIES COMMONWEALTHS' PROCLAMATION

Orders Banks To Withhold Payment

LONDON, April 12.

Sydney—Mr. Lang undeterred by the threat of fine and imprisonment has replied to the Commonwealth's proclamation by ordering the Banks to withhold payment to the Commonwealth pending hearing of the application for injunction for restraint. He has also instructed all Government departments to pay revenue into the State Treasury and has given notice of his intention to appeal to the Privy Council against the High Court's decision on Financial Enforcement Act.—Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SASTRI AND REDDY

MADRAS, April 12.

The Madras Corporation at a meeting held to-night unanimously resolved to present civic addresses to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir K. V. Reddi. The meeting voted Rs. 200 towards the expenses.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

ITWARI RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

NAGPUR, April 12.

The curtain was rung down today on what is locally known as the Itwari Riot Case.

Last year, about this time, one evening a policeman on point duty stopped a cyclist who was passing without a light through Itwari, the stormcentre of Congress activities in 1930. When the policeman was about to take the cyclist to the thana, two brohers named Basudeo and Nanded interfered. There was an altercation and then a scuffle. Soon a crowd gathered at the scene, but four more policemen coming to the scene, the cyclist and the two interfering brothers were secured. When the police party of five was removing the prisoners to the thana, the crowd stoned and later attacked the police with lathis. All the five policemen were injured. A case under Sections 147 and 332 was registered and the following twelve persons were challaned, namely Narayan Darzi, Ambadas, Basantilal, Brijmohan, Pannalal, Bholasingh, Vasudeo, Ramasao, Ramrangan, Lakshman Nai, Vithalsao and Arku.

In appeal, Mr. G. K. Agarwal, Sessions Judge, acquitted all except the following five namely Basantilal, Vithalsao, Lakshman Nai, Ramsao and Ramrangan. These five prisoners filed appeals against their convictions and the Local Government filed revisions against the acquittal of the other seven. Sir Robert McNair, Judicial Commissioner, heard both the appeals and revisions and delivered judgment to-day acquitting the following four namely Vashudeo, Lakshman Nai, Vithalsao and Arku and convicting and sentencing to one year's imprisonment all the other eight including Pannalal. The accused were defended by Messrs. P. S. Kotwal, T. J. Kedar, V. N. Hedlekar, R. N. Padhye and K. K. Thakur. Mr. Vivian Bose, Government Advocate appeared on behalf of the Crown.—A. P.

ANOTHER SHAW STORY

G. B. S. AS NEWS COPY

(By Mail).

Satellites of Bernard Shaw who shared the playwright's sentiment about the publicity given to his accident have taken the press correspondent responsible for the first report to task for letting the cat out of the bag.

In his defence, the reporter writes to the "George and Knysna Herald".

"Surely, Sir, it is time that certain Press correspondents awoke to a sense of their duty to their papers instead of smothering cats in bags. This is not Russia, and Mr. G. B. Shaw still has a considerable news value in the civilised world, as this episode has shown!"

The Editor replies in a footnote.—

"Does he seriously suggest that the duty of a man is to exploit the "News Value" of a distinguished visitor who comes here to avoid the limelight of publicity".—Reuter.

"VENTURES OF SEA" ABLAZE

Fire In Poona Cinema

POONA, April 12.

During the second show at the Empire Cinema to-night, the film called "Ventures of Sea" suddenly caught fire and set the operator's cabin ablaze. People in the cinema and attendants endeavoured to put out the flames with buckets of water. The prompt arrival of the suburban fire engine prevented the flames from getting hold of the building. The operators in trying to disconnect the film was burnt about the hands and slightly on the face. He was taken to hospital for treatment. The cabin and its contents were damaged.—A. P.

COUNTRY BOAT TURNS TURTLE

Fatal River Accident In Rangoon

BURMESE WOMAN AND FOUR GIRLS DEAD

RANGOON, April 12.

A Sampan accident occurred in the Rangoon river yesterday evening resulting in the death of a Burmese woman and four girls, while three others including the sampan rower and a baby one year old were saved. It is reported that a sampan (country boat) carrying six passengers, while coming from the other side of the river, was caught in a strong flood tide and turned turtle on the Rangoon foreshore. All the occupants were thrown into the water. The baby was miraculously saved having drifted to safety. The sampan rower has been arrested for plying the sampan without license.—A. P.

Indian Medical Bill In Commons

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons, answering the supplementary question arising from a question regarding the Indian Medical Council Bill. Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had not received the assurance that the General Medical Council would approve of the standard established by the Bill.

Mr. T. Fremantle requested Sir S. Hoare to get some such assurance before the Bill was passed, or medical officers and qualified Indians would be debarred from practising in different parts of the Empire.

Sir S. Hoare: "I cannot answer the question without further consideration."—Reuter's Special.

Dr. Weizmann Suffering From Ptomaine Poisoning

LONDON, April 12.

Durban.—Doctor Weizmann, former President of the World's Zionist Organisation and thirty guests at a Banquet held in his honour have taken ill due to Ptomaine poisoning. Their condition is not serious. Investigation has been ordered.—Reuter.

NEW 500,000 DOLLAR STADIUM

Schemling-Sharkey Contest On June 16

NEW YORK, April 11.

Work began to-day on a new 500,000 dollar stadium, which is being built in Long Island City in readiness for staging the world's Heavyweight Championship fight between Schemling and Sharkey on June 16.—Reuter.

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A 4696

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A 4656

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of Air Compressors, Electric Motors, Transformers, Switch Gears, etc., will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of May, 1932.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Air Compressors, etc., addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 4,000 (rupees Four Thousand only).

The forms of contract, Specifications, etc., may be obtained on application to the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one only) per form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th April 1932.
4709.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 26998 in respect of five ordinary shares No. 202163 to 202167 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Bhatt Jayantilal Jekisondas, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within fifteen days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 13th April 1932.
R7015.

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT.

Some dredgers, mud barges steam tugs, motor launch, etc., belonging to Bhavnagar Port valued at about nineteen lakhs of rupees are to be insured. Insurance Agents and firms are requested to see the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar Para before the 15th instant to discuss terms and quote premiums.

H. R. MEHTA,
Offg: Manager and Engineer-in-Chief
Port Department,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office (Port Department), Bhavnagar Para.
9th April, 1932. 4703

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T 4687

NOTICE.

"The public are hereby informed that (3) Three Preference Shares Nos. 9413 to 9415 and (30) Thirty Ordinary Shares Nos. 94121 to 94150 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Babu Mahadeo Goenka have been lost. Anyone dealing with the above shares will be held responsible. the Company has been requested to issue a duplicate share certificate.

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THE "FEELING OF GRATULATION"

MR. SASTRI'S AMAZING DISCOVERY

SAYS CAPETOWN CONFERENCE HAD A "HAPPY ENDING"

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri writing in the "Servants of India" analyses the achievements of the second Cape Town Conference. He says:

Indians everywhere will be happy to learn that the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 has been renewed, ensuring the continuance of friendly relations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and our own Government and the maintenance of Indian Agent to watch over the interests of our countrymen in that part of the world. The significance of this event is enhanced because it was unexpected. To enable the reader to judge how far this feeling of gratulation is justified I shall attempt below to set forth the circumstances and outline the essentials of the understanding between the two Governments.

The background of the South African picture is darkened by the rooted colour prejudice of the dominant community. Whether British or Boer, the white citizen, with honourable exceptions, regards the Indian as an alien whose presence is an economic and political menace and who must be sternly kept down as an inferior to be taxed and ruled but never encouraged to feel that he ever can be an equal citizen. Large section of the ruling oligarchy continue to believe, in spite of evidence to the contrary, that the Indian is increasing in numbers at an alarming rate; while his Jewish and other trade rivals are able every now and then to work up public feeling against him and compel Government to introduce some anti-Indian measure or other. No measure of relief or help to our community has any chance, so long as those who have the municipal and parliamentary vote are hostile and even bear hatred in their hearts.

TRANSVAAL DISABILITIES.

In the Transvaal ever since the discovery of gold all coloured persons have been put under disabilities of one kind or another. They cannot acquire fixed property on proclaimed land and their right to occupy stands and carry on trade is subject to serious limitation. The areas within which these resrtictive laws do not apply are exceedingly small and are known as bazaars, locations, mining compounds and other places which the Mining Commissioner may from time to time set apart for the purpose. In spite of this harsh legislation, perhaps on account of it to some extent, the policy of the authorities towards the Indian community has never been without some sympathy and consideration. In consequence our people have enjoyed facilities for trade, occupied buildings and shops for that purpose and even acquired fixed property of great value. The vested rights that have grown up these many years are in many cases strictly lawful. But in many other cases they would appear to rest on nothing more than the connivance or passive acquiescence of Government officials. Whenever ill-will towards Indians becomes active, the old prohibition of law are invoked, and the community is threatened with loss of property and, what is even worse with deprivation of facilities for trade, which is the only occupation open to the great majority of them. About three years ago this threat became quite serious and certain municipal bodies, chiefly that of Johannesburg, began to withhold or suspend the grant of certificates of leave to trade in cases where it appeared that the Indian who applied for it had no legal title to occupy the premises in question. The trouble gathered force until a Select Committee of the Union Parliament was appointed to consider the subject. This committee heard a good deal of evidence, our case being presented ably and skilfully by Mr. Millin, K.C., and by Mr. J. D. Tyson who during the period of Sir Kurma Reddi's illness acted as Agent of the Government of India. The upshot was a drastic bill which proposed among other things to segregate Indians in locations and compel those who now live elsewhere to remove to them with all their business and belongs within a period of five years. The Government of India made vigorous representations on behalf of our nationals and were able to secure the consent of the Union Government to the inclusion of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill among the subjects for consideration at the Round Table Conference which it was proposed to hold in the beginning of this year to consider the renewal of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. The Indian Delegation under the leadership of Sir Fazl-i-Husain had thus a double task before it.

THREE MAIN POINTS.

Omitting many details, however important, which the ordinary reader would find it difficult to follow, three main points of first-rate importance were pressed upon the delegation by the leaders of the Indian community, who were present in Cape Town in full strength and were taken into frequent consultation. First, existing rights must be protected from further menace; second, provision must be made for future expansion so that coming generations of Indians should not find themselves barred from the profession of trading; and third, both these objects should be attained without the humiliation of any treatment savouring of segregation.

Let me mention in passing a few significant points to enable the reader to understand something of the atmosphere in which the question is involved. How vital trade facilities are for our people may be realised by the fact that, although the right of ownership and the right of occupation are both valued, the latter is valued far more than the former, and if, owing to pressure of conditions, one of these had to be surrendered, most Indians would surrender the right to acquire and own fixed property. The Bill as now drafted does not in terms provide for the exclusion of whites or natives from locations intended for Indians. Nevertheless in actual practice the segregation of our community will be brought about. The instinct was sound which led them to detect the presence of segregation even where the wording did not expressly mention it. In the province of the Transvaal the Dutch element preponderates and will not hear any arguments based upon the character of the British Empire or allow any rights supposed to flow from citizenship of that Empire. Our appeal must be grounded upon general considerations of humanity and natural justice.

HOPES.

Our delegation urged that the 'vested interests' which had grown up by the tacit acquiescence of Government officials should receive henceforth the positive consent of the Mining Commissioner who should be instructed by the Government to exercise the power granted to him under the law to permit coloured persons to reside and trade in particular localities. We were not quite sure that some little legislation would not be necessary to secure our objects fully, but if it was we hoped the Union Government could secure it with the sanction and support of the Select Committee. If the Mining Commissioner acted in a liberal spirit, he could not only protect existing interests but provide in fair measure for needs of the coming Indian generation. It is understood that this suggestion has met with the approval of the Select Committee; only in the place of the Mining Commissioner they have substituted the Minister of the Interior. Also they have allowed the deletion of the clause which would have segregated the Indian community. The white people of the Transvaal are very sensitive as to their right to govern their territory according to their own wishes and resent the representations of the Indian Government as amounting to unwarranted interference in their internal administration. To meet this sentimental difficulty it was agreed that the provisions of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill should not become the subject of formal discussion or resolution at the Round Table Conference. Dr. Malan underdook to place our views fully before the Select Committee, and we stipulated firmly that the renewal of the Cape Town Agreement would depend for its ratification by the Government of India upon the extent to which our representations on the Transvaal trouble received the favourable consideration of the Select Committee.

"ASSISTED EMIGRATION" DISLIKED.

The agreement itself had always been looked upon with suspicion and disfavour by a powerful section of white opinion. The Government of General Hertzog was denounced by this section as having shown undue weakness and compromised the freedom of action of the citizens of South Africa, who were obliged to submit to the delay and inconvenience of having to hear the views of the Government of India and satisfy this outside power that they were dealing justly and equitably with people who were their own subjects. One circumstance had reconciled them to this undesirable position. This was the assisted emigration scheme, which with the co-operation of the Government of India brought about a certain diminution in the numbers of the Indian community. This advantage, however, had now ceased. Opinion in India was hostile, while in South Africa itself the local Indian Congress had become restive and begun to denounce the arrangement by which numbers of their innocent countrymen were lured to poverty, ill-health and social persecution in the homeland. Was there any means, we were asked, of improving the assisted emigration scheme and reviving the movement of Indians from South Africa to India? Our answer was an emphatic and final negative. Knowing, however, that, if the matter were left there, there was no prospect of the Agreement being renewed, we drew attention to the fact that the terms of the original agreement the assisted emigration of Indians might be to India or other countries where the climatic and economic conditions were similar to those of South Africa. After a good deal of negotiation, the Conference decided that the two Governments should be advised to co-operate in investigating the conditions of likely countries with a view to promoting plans of colonization by Indians both from India and from South Africa. It was no easy matter to get the leaders of the Indian community to agree to this idea. They asked whether we, of the Indian Delegation agreed that they were undesirables and must be got rid of to the extent possible. Some went further asserting that their strength lay in their number and they would never consent to its being reduced. We pointed out that the immediate step was only an investigation, and that they need never emigrate if the plan was not good enough for the people of the homeland as well as for them. Also we had secured that in the investigation they themselves should participate through a representative. These considerations finally won their consent.

ANTI-ASIATICS AGAINST "UPLIFT" CLAUSES

We came next upon another difficulty. The Union delegation were dead against the famous uplift clause. To help the memory of our readers, it may be stated that this clause committed the Union Government to the duty of looking after the Indians under them in the same way in which civilized administrations look after their subjects, and to provide for them the same educational and other facilities which they provided for the other elements of their population. It would appear these propositions raised hopes which could never be fulfilled and the leaders of the Indian Congress tried to discredit the Union Government by constantly flinging the terms of the upliftment clause in their faces. Our South African colleagues would not therefore hear of its being repeated in the new agreement. Our answer was that the upliftment clause was the padt of the agreement which made it acceptable to us and that if it were dropped we should have no use for the agreement. The impasse thus brought about lasted several days during which we discussed an alternative proposal or two, but with no favourable result. The end, however, as we believe and as our readers will perhaps agree, is happy. Our brethren in the Transvaal have been relieved of the worst features of their recent trouble.

No Indians will return to India unless they choose to do so. If any pressure is exercised by the officials or Agents of the Union Government in this direction, the leaders of the local Indian Congress will be free to make counter propaganda. The upliftment clause continues. An Agent of the Government of India will, as during the last five years, watch over the interests of our countrymen and be their guide, philosopher and friend, besides serving as the medium of communication between the two Governments. A South African Indian chosen by the Congress will be a member of the committee which explores on behalf of the two Governments the possibilities of colonization for Indians from both countries in such places as Brazil, British Guiana and Tanganyika. No period of years is prescribed for the life of the renewed agreement.

HAPPY ENDING

How was this happy ending brought about? The dominant cause without a doubt was the advantage to both sides of mutual friendship and good understanding which made it expedient as well as right to have an instrument embodying them, such as is recognised in the international sphere. Also the commanding personality of General Hertzog had its own influence, while Dr. Malan, silent, strong and straight, pulled his full weight in the cause of peace because it was the cause of justice as well. And though we as members of the Conference never travelled outside our agenda, it is not improbable that the necessity of cultivating trade relations between the two countries was present to the minds of our Union colleagues and made its own contribution to the result. Our friend Dinabandhu Andrews interposed his good offices wherever and whenever they were reuired, thus making a great addition to the already immeasurable debt under which Indians overseas lie to him. Sir Fazl-i-Hussain in spite of serious illness surpassed all expectation by his patience, tact and skill as well as by the firmness wtih which he repressed all communal tendencies among our countrymen there. It is impossible to say enough of the services rendered to the cause by Mrs. Naidu, whose personal charm and great reputation made a singular appeal to all with whom she came into contact, whatever their sex, colour, race or predilection in politics.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL AND R. M. S. UNION

Recognition Restored

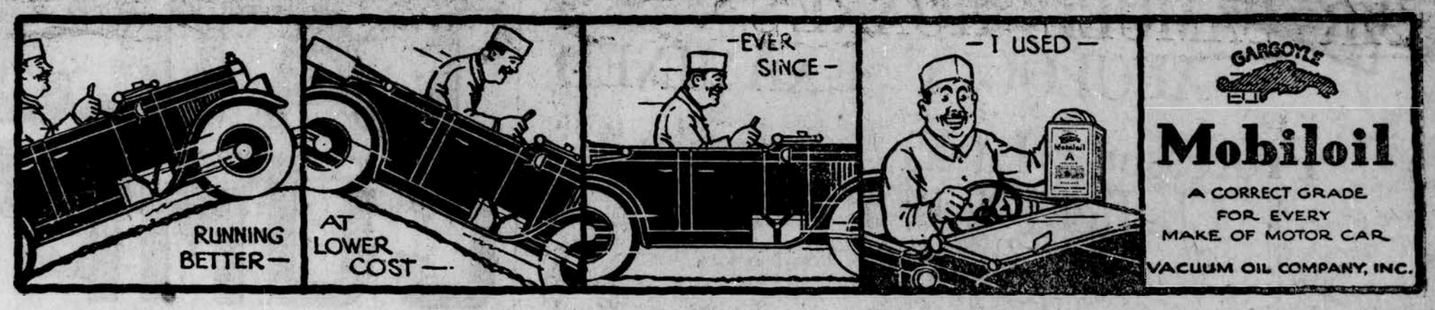
(From Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 9.

It is learnt that the Government of India have reconsidered the question of the recognition of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union and restored the recognition which had been withdrawn in January last.

It will be recalled that the recognition of the Union had been withdrawn due to the refusal of the Union to expunge certain clauses from its aims and objects which the Government considered unnecessary on the ground that they did not arise in the case of Government Servants' Unions.

Following the withdrawal of the recognition, a deputation of the Union had waited upon the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and expressed its willingness to meet with the wishes of the Government of India, and Mr. T. Ryan, I. C. S. who is officiating as Director-General has promised to reconsider the question sympathetically.



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SAMUEL HOARE'S APOLOGIA EXAMINED

Professor Laski Issues A Challenge To The Secretary Of State

Professor Harold J. Laski writes in the "India Review":—

When Parliament rose for the Easter Vacation on March 24th, Sir Samuel Hoare made a brief statement on the Indian position. The gist of his pronouncement was threefold: (1) the situation was no worse than it was last December, before the break with Congress; (2) though the Ordinances were severe, they were not more severe than the position warranted; (3) most of the accusations against the police for the use of violence were without warrant, and, notably, that of Mr. Peter Freeman, an ex-Labour M.P., was denied by the Government of Madras.

CURIOUS LOGIC.

It is difficult to follow the logic which underlies Sir Samuel Hoare's mentality. On his first statement certain simple facts may be borne in mind: (1) Some forty thousand persons have been arrested since January 1st, 1932. (2) Most of the leaders of the National Congress, with which the Government has now definitely broken, are in jail. (3) Scores of associations connected with the Congress have been proclaimed as illegal. (4) The boycott continues in all its intensity in Bombay. (5) There are daily accounts of serious clashes with the police. (6) Women have begun to take part in the terrorist campaign. (7) The disturbances in the North-West Frontier Province have reached such proportions, and have been so severely repressed, that Mahomedan opinion is gravely disturbed. (8) The Press censorship increases in intensity; it is not now safe even to print accounts of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly. Nothing in all this was true during the meetings of the Second Round Table Conference. If Sir Samuel Hoare does not regard it as a worsening of the position, could he inform Parliament and, through it, the British people, what he would regard as deterioration?

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S BLUNDER.

If the Ordinances are not more severe than the position warrants is it not clear that it must be worse than it was during the Second Round Table Conference, when the Ordinances were not required? Having refused to discuss the Indian constitution with Mr. Gandhi, the Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ansari and their colleagues, will Sir Samuel Hoare inform us upon whom he relies for its operation, when drafted? Able as are Sir Tej Sapru and his friends the Indian Liberals, he cannot be ignorant of the fact that they have little support among the masses of India.

Whatever be the errors of judgment or strategy of which the Congress is guilty, no other body has the same right to speak for Indian opinion. To refuse to deal with it is like ignoring the Miners' Federation in a dispute in the coal industry and insisting upon dealing only with a union like the Spencer Union of Nottingham. Sir Samuel Hoare must know very well that no settlement can be successful which lacks the support of at least the outstanding Indian leaders now in prison. Every day of their detention there only increases the general exacerbation of temper and makes, thereby, a general solution more difficult of attainment. Historic experience, moreover, makes it 'a priori' obvious that the Ordinances of the character imposed by the Government cannot, by their very nature, be justly applied. They are bound to alienate opinion because their appeal is to force and fear. A policy built upon such motivation may succeed over a short period. In the long run it is not only bound to fail: it makes its aftermath worse than the original difficulties it was intended to counter. A very elementary acquaintance with the history of Ireland would teach Sir Samuel Hoare (if he is teachable) the grave error of alienating, by the use of force, those with whom he will sooner or later have to negotiate.

A CHALLENGE.

Sir Samuel Hoare dismisses lightly the accusations of violence made against the police. In England, without the evidence at our disposal, we cannot, of course, prove that he is wrong. But let us remember that in these circumstances Government always deny such accusations as a matter of form. In a choice between the evidence of men like Mr. Freeman, the Pandit Malaviya, the missionary Mr. Paton, to mention only three persons, I am not prepared, in the absence of an examination of the evidence by an independent tribunal, to accept the word of the Government that its officials are innocent of the offences with which they are charged.

Anyone who knows the history of Poland in the Ukraine of the clash between White and Red in Russia, of the Black and Tans in Ireland, of the administration of the Punjab in 1919 under martial law, knows that a Government always denies its excesses, and an impartial inquiry (always made too late to do justice to the dead or the injured) always subsequently proves that they have substantial truth in them. I challenge Sir Samuel Hoare to submit the evidence now in existence to the examination of a body presided over by a British judge, and composed of men like Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Lowes Dickinson, Mr. R. H. Tawney, and Mr. R. J. Boothby, M.P. He must have a very poor estimate of British interest in India if he assumes that the mere 'ipse dixit' of the India Office now carries any conviction in matters of this kind.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF POLICY.

When the late Labour Government was in office, it looked as though the combined wisdom of Lord Irwin, Mr. Benn and Lord Sankey might effect a real partnership between Great Britain and India upon the basis of responsible self-government; Lord Sankey, indeed, insisted that it was mainly to secure this that he continued in office under the National Government.

It is plain to every observer that the whole spirit of the administration has changed. Repression has succeeded conciliation as the basis of policy. Men in the sincerity of whose faith in India's ideals it is impossible to believe are now in control. They are playing the old game of seeking, in part to divide and govern, in part to crush by force the yearnings of a people for freedom. They are bound to fail. They tried that policy in Ireland; they tried it in America. Russia tried it in Poland. Austria tried it in Italy. The end of such a policy has always been disastrous to the people which attempts it. I believe it is still not too late to make a genuine agreement with the leaders of Indian opinion if we remember the great axiom of Burke that magnanimity in politics is not seldom the greatest virtue. Sir Samuel Hoare has forgotten that maxim; and he is committing the British people to methods and policies which deny the whole tradition for which they are anxious to stand.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT

HOW U. S. DEALS WITH PROBLEM

A few days ago, President Hoover made public an elaborate series of recommendations for reorganization of the United States' judicial system, based chiefly upon the various reports of the Wickersham Commission. Most of what he said was quite familiar, and needs no comment. There was one aspect of his proposals, however, which is of particular importance. It follows the lines of the special report made by Dr. Miriam Van Waters to the Wickersham Commission, regarding juvenile prisoners in federal institutions. "Each year," the President said, "many juveniles charged with violation of law fall into the custody of the federal authorities. In the interest of child welfare, there should be legislation enabling the Attorney General to forgo prosecution of children in the federal courts and to return them to state authorities to be dealt with by juvenile courts and other state agencies equipped to deal with juvenile delinquents."

FAILURE TO KEEP PACE.

Amazing as it may seem, there is at present no distinction in legal status between child and adult charged with crime in the federal courts. Over thirty years ago, the juvenile-court movement began in some of the states, and every state, with the exception of Wyoming, now has some machinery for dealing with the child offender in a parental rather than a penal manner. The United States government in this respect has failed to keep pace not only with the states, and most European countries, but with Russia, Turkey and Japan, all of which have provided distinctive treatment for delinquent children.

Since federal courts do not take cognizance of age it is a difficult matter to discover how many children fall into the custody of federal authorities. In June, 1929, the Bureau of Prisons established a register of federal prisoners held in each judicial district except the District of Columbia. The Bureau's figures show a total for all ages of 46,038 men and 4,299 women received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and held for trial, with 28,230 men and 1,804 women held under sentence. Of those awaiting trial 2,795, or 5.6 per cent, were under nineteen years of age, and of the sentenced group 1,090, or 3.6 percent.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The Juvenile Delinquency section of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement studied these jail records for the second half of 1930. One thousand and six boys under eighteen and seventy girls were discovered; eight were thirteen years of age, nine were twelve, four were under twelve. In addition to those held in jail, large numbers are in federal penal and correctional institutions. During the year ending June 30, 1930, 1,112, or 10.7 percent of the new arrivals, were under twenty years of age. To find the total number of juveniles sentenced, we must add those in the various state institutions under contract with the federal government, the so-called industrial schools. Young federal offenders are frequently sent great distances from their homes to institutions in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Washington, where they serve their sentences.

Probably some five thousand new federal prisoners under eighteen are to be found in jails each year, and at least an additional one thousand will be serving long-term sentences in penal institutions.

PROHIBITION LAWS.

The offences for which these children are punished are of various sorts. About 44 percent are held for violation of the prohibition laws. Twenty-one percent have fallen afoul of the immigration authorities, and 17 percent are charged with theft of automobiles. Five percent have broken the postal laws, and the remainder are held for violating the statutes relating to white slavery, narcotics or some aspect of the laws relating to interstate commerce.

The federal system involves adult criminal procedure, jail detention under appalling conditions, transportation over great distances breaking of family ties and an almost complete absence of individualized social treatment. It is interesting to note that some twenty-three federal judicial districts, without legislation, have hit upon various juvenile-court expedients and send no children under eighteen through the penal process. Federal legislation, however, is needed to change the legal status of offending children. They should be dealt with as delinquents, not felons. It is important that authorization be given the Attorney General to return them home, but the essential goal is the declaration by the United States Government that no child be deemed a criminal.

SPARE HOURS OCCUPATIONS

For small profitable and practicable arts, crafts, trades and industries that one can start during his spare hours with small capital, consult Mohan's—Guide to Small-Scale Industries, 450 pages Rs. 3.

RAM LAL SURI, (B)
Booksellers, LAHORE
(8)

The Great Indian Astrologer

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc. 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2/4/0. Annual Life Reading, Re. 1/4/0. Answers to 2 questions, Re. 1/4/0. Our 1st reader on Astrology in English Rs. 1/4/0 V. P. P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI,
Gopalapuram (via) Kothapet
East GODAVARI District

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

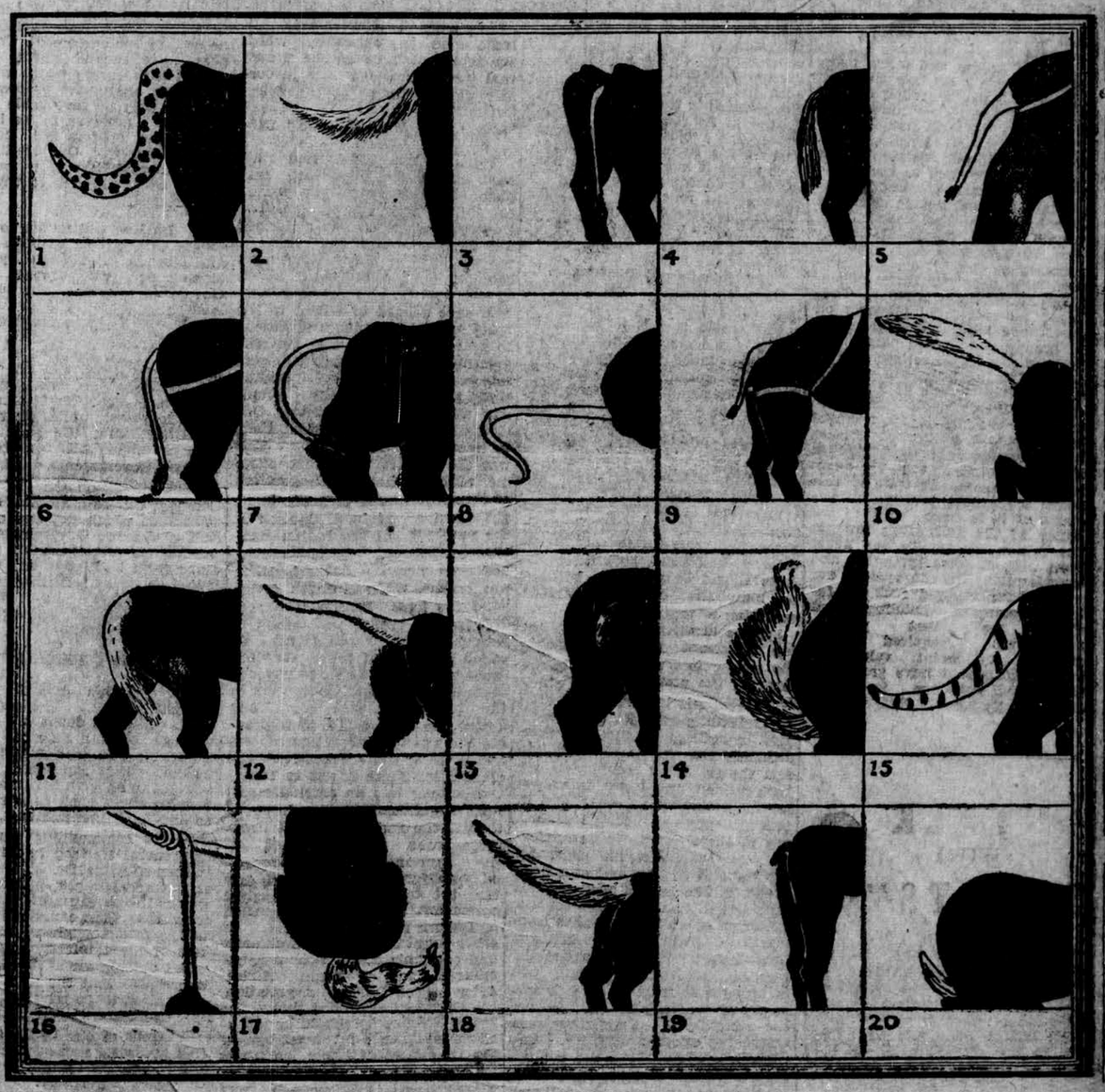
Rs. 1,000 GUARANTEED, 1st PRIZE For An ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd PRIZE: Rs. 200, 3rd PRIZE

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

1. **Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.**
2. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to sellect the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER,"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION,
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin. Instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***18th APRIL 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

INDIAN CALENDAR.
Hindu—Chaitra Sud 7, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 9, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhij 6, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Hightide: 13-14, 17-14.
Lowtide: 2-44, 23-42.

THURSDAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY.
Ramnavami: Hindu-Holiday. Banks closed.
S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of March 31, due at 6 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 11 a.m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. special selected music; 9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening. Liverpool closing rates; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by 'The Bookman'.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Board of Management will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the 'D' ward office when all the members of the Board are requested to attend.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ: Under the auspices of Saraswat Brahman Samaj an anniversary of Saraswat Saint Sohirobanath, will be held in the "Samaj" Hall (264, Charni Road, Girgaum), when there will be a musical concert by Master Vasant of the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Bombay.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT BANDRA: Ram Jayanti Swadeshi Bazar will be held at New Patker Blocks, Bandra, from 3 to 9 p.m. a vocal music programme is arranged at 8, when Miss Lakdawada will sing.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.
The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'B' Ward will meet near the Pydhonie Police Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Saturday (16th inst.) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id" all the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual:—Colaba, Kalbadevi Masjid, Mazagaon, Fort St. Booking Office, Byculla, Girgaon; 'M' Hill Parel, Dadar, Dharavi; Bandra, Mahim; Umarkhadi; Mandvi; and Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

PATHE CINEMA
Change Of Programme

From to-night Pathe Cinema will show 'WHOOPEE' featuring Eddie Cantor. Bombay public will remember this film as one of the greatest successes of the last year. Those who could not see it then will now have the opportunity of doing so, and a second visit by those who have already seen it will bring further appreciation of one of the finest pictures ever shown in Bombay. The wonderful technicolour scenes, the beauty chorus, haunting melodies and songs make this an unforgetable picture. The programme includes Pathe Gazette which contains full and exclusive record of the Grand National 1932. Whoopee will continue throughout next week and it is advisable to book seats in advance.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended 9th April the total mortality 383 was 40 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1931 when the mortality was 451 and death rate 18.0 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 when the average mortality was 548 and death rate 22.4.

Out of the total deaths 94 were among infants under one year of age. Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. Plague caused 6 attacks including 2 imported from Bandra and 5 deaths during the week. Cholera was absent during the week.

Bombay Sergeants Charged

DANCING TEACHER'S COMPLAINT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mme X. S. H. Astrova, a well-known dancing teacher, having her dancing academy at Amir Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, figured to-day as complainant in a case which came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused in this case, C. J. Alvares, stands charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of theatre tickets, valued at about Rs. 40.

The case was adjourned to May 5.

There are two cross-cases in connection with this matter. In one of them, Mme. Astrova is charged by C. I. Alvares, the accused in the above case, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300.

Alvares, in the course of his information, stated that he was appointed by Mme. Astrova as a cashier on a deposit of Rs. 300. He worked in that capacity till February 25. On February 24, he was asked by Madame Astrova to give her all the cash and tickets in his possession, which he did.

ASSAULT CHARGE

On February 25, he received a letter from Madame Astrova stating that he had been discharged from service. Madame, according to Alvares, did not give him his wages, nor his deposit. He therefore charged her with criminal breach of trust.

In the last case of the series, Alexander Alvares, brother of C. J. Alvares, charged two sergeants of the Bombay police, Sergeant Good and Sergeant Rimmer, and Madame Astrova with assault, insult and wrongful confinement.

The complainant in the course of his information, stated that his brother filed a case against Mme. Astrova, and that accompanied by his brother and a police constable, he went to Madame Astrova's rooms on March 7. She was not there, and was told by a young woman that she would be back by 7 p.m. He remained there, while his brother and the constable went out. At about 7-30, Madame Astrova returned, when the young woman went out, but returned immediately afterwards accompanied by Sergeant Good and Sergeant Rimmer.

UNDER ARREST.

By this time the police constable also returned and he knocked the door. The three accused then came out, and Sergeant Good informed the complainant that he was under arrest.

Sergeant Rimmer asked him to go inside the room, which he did.

The first accused, Sergeant Good, the complainant stated, abused him, and asked him what he meant by filing a case against Mme. Astrova. The two sergeants are then stated to have dragged him inside the room and ordered him to stand.

In the meantime, the constable served the notice on Mme. Astrova, who is said to have told the two sergeants not to let the complainant go unless he pointed out his brother. The accused threatened that they would lock him up.

It is alleged that the two sergeants then marched him down, and the complainant's brother was seen standing on the road. On being pointed out by the complainant, he was arrested by the sergeant.

The complainant then filed an information.

Mr. L. A. Salazar appeared for the complainants. All the cases stand adjourned to May 5.

MR. SHAMDASANI ARGUES APPEAL
Bank's Balance Sheets Challenged

Bombay, Tuesday.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani a shareholder of the Central Bank of India appeared in person before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court to-day to argue his appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania who dismissed his suit against the bank.

In this suit, Mr. Shamdasani claims a declaration that the balance sheets issued by the defendant bank during the year 1923-24 are invalid, as being contrary to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act. Among the various alleged breaches of the law enumerated by Mr. Shamdasani, he mentioned that the bank had not accounted for Rs. 50,00,000 in these balance sheets, and that the dividend as declared during the period was not in accordance with the law.

Mr. S. G. Velinker appears to contest the appeal on behalf of the bank.

The case is proceeding.

CHEATING POST OFFICE
Charge Of False Personation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An ingenious method by which the post office was cheated in respect of various sums of money, was revealed before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day when Munir Khan Ashraf Khan was charged with cheating and forgery.

Mr. Mankar, opening the prosecution case, said that the accused by means of a clever ruse succeeded in getting four different sums from the Bombay post office. The "modus operandi" of the accused was to keep a watch on the movements of persons living in the mofussil. If any of the persons on whom watch had been kept left his place for Bombay on work, he (the accused) would send bogus telegrams from Bombay to his (mofussil man's) relatives for money in his (mofussil man's) name and receive the money.

In one case on February 15 a man called Mahomedbux Kapadwalla started for Bombay from his place at Hatras. The accused, who evidently knew that, sent a telegram in Mahomedbux's name to his (Mahomedbux's) brother advising him to send by T. M. O. Rs. 100 urgently "for purchasing cloth". The accused in the meanwhile went and stayed in a Boarding house in Bombay to which the money order was addressed and told the keeper of the Boarding house that he was expecting a T. M. O. and that, if it came he (the Boarding house-keeper) should identify him as the addressee.

The ruse succeeded and the accused cashed the T. M. O. for Rs. 100.

In this manner the accused was alleged to have cheated three more persons in different places outside Bombay, namely, Indore, Batala (Punjab) and Sagri (Rawalpindi).

The case was adjourned to enable the prosecution to call witnesses from up-country.

UNSOLVED MURDER MYSTERY
Open Verdict By Coroner's Jury

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Thakarshi Shamji Sampat (55), an estate manager, who was found dead on March 26 last in his room at Kazi Syed Street, is unsolved, inspite of vigorous investigations of the police.

The Coroner's Jury, to-day concluded their inquiry and returned a verdict of murder committed by an unknown person (or persons).

At the request of the Pydhowni police wanting time to trace the culprit or culprits, the inquest was twice adjourned, but their efforts have not been crowned with success.

It will be recalled that the deceased was managing the estate of his nephew Mr. Narandas Trikamdas Ashar, a wealthy landlord, residing at Matunga. The deceased was putting up at the office on the third floor of his nephew's building situated at Kazi Syed Street. On the day of murder, at 9 p.m. the deceased had paid a visit at the pedhi of his friend, who gave evidence that only two hours later, he received information that the deceased was murdered.

He was found lying dead in his room with a stab wound in his back and incised wounds in the palms of his hands. The severe injuries sustained by him showed that he had a struggle with person or persons, who murdered him.

FATAL FALL FROM FIFTH FLOOR

A fall from the fifth floor of a house was the cause of the instantaneous death of a 34 years old Hindu residing in Old Hanuman Lane.

The victim of this tragedy was Chaganlal Kalidas who was residing with his cousin Amritlal Popatlal in old Hanuman Lane, on the fifth fllor of a house.

It appears that on Monday morning at about 6-30 a.m. the deceased was cleaning his teeth while sitting on the border of the terrace on the fifth floor of the building, when he lost his balance and fell down in a chauk on the ground floor. The fall was from a height of about 60 feet and the man died immediately on the spot.

UNKNOWN BODY FLOATING IN DOCKS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An unknown Hindu (45), wearing Khaki pant, white shirt and a coloured stringlet, was found today at 7-15 a.m. floating in the basin at shed No. 8 of the Victoria Docks. The body has been removed by the police to the morgue.

SEVENTH DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK
Banks Picketed: Volunteers Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

British Banks of the city were picketed to-day by volunteers in accordance with the programme chalked out by the Emergency Council for observing the seventh day of the National Week.

The following banks received the attentions of the volunteers.
P and O Banking Corporation;
National Bank of India,
Thomas Cook and Sons;
Mercantile Bank of India;
Chartered Bank and
Lloyd's Bank.

Three volunteers were arrested.

Leaflets were distributed throughout the city announcing that to-day would be observed as "British Boycott Day."

Congress Volunteers Get Three Months' R. I.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Five Congress volunteers, who were arrested yesterday, while picketing the Bombay Central, were placed to-day before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon Police Court. They having pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying on operations of an unlawful association, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOUND OVER.

A Muslim picket, who was placed before the same Magistrate, on a similar charge, was bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

Arrested For Selling Congress Bulletins.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested to-day by the Esplanade Police, while selling Congress bulletins.

M. P. C. C. SECRETARY SENT BY POLICE TO POONA

Mr. H. G. Ranade, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was wanted by the Police surrendered himself at the Police Head Quarters in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon. He was sent by the night train to Poona.

Arrests At Dava Bazar

Five Congress volunteers were arrested on Tuesday evening for picketing the Dava Bazar. This was also a part of the programme chalked out for the seventh day of the National Week.

Congressman Re-arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)
OLPAD, April 11.

The Congressman, wo was arrested under the Emergency Ordinance and released after 15 days' dentention, was re-arrested today from here. The cause for his arrest is said to be a breach of an order which was served on him yesterday asking him to report himself to the Police, daily at Surat Police Station, and not to leave Surat limit.

It may be noted that he is not an inhabitant of Surat but a village which is fifteen miles far from Surat.

He was taken to Surat immediately.

VIDYARTHI ANNIVERSARY
Hartal In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, April 12.

Hindu bazaars remained closed to-day in view of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi anniversary.

Three lady and five men volunteers started with a photo of the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi. There were Congress flags and the spectators shouted Congress slogans. After a little while, the police arrested the volunteers. Nothing untoward happened and there was no demonstration.

A male volunteer who was dressed like a Sadhu gave his name as Swarajanand.—A. P.

NEWS FROM KABUL

The "Islal", Kabul writes:—

"We are informed that His Majesty King Nadir Khan has contributed a sum of money for the construction of a mauseleum for the late Hazrat Abdul Baqi, may God's blessings be upon him! The mausoleum will be built under the direct supervision of Hazrat Nur-ul-Mashaikh, Minister for Justice. The late His Holiness was the grandfather of Hazrat Nur-ul-Mashaikh and commended a large number of disciples in Afghanistan, Turkistan, Baluchistan, India and Hejaz. Those people who want to read his life and teachings, will do well to study the book entitled 'Hayat-e-Bagi' recently published by the "Steam Press, Lahore".

AGA KHAN HOCKEY
Win For B. B. & C. I. Ry.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The B. B. and C. I. Ry to-day, passed to the next round by defeating the Brijraj Young Men by two goals to nil. The goals, both of which came in the second half, were scored by Muller and Gonsalves within ten minutes of the resumption.

LINE-UPS:—

B. B. and C. I. Ry:—Leach; Carr and Kelly; Page, Sequeira and Renber; Sullivan, Pearson, Muller, Millan and Gonsalves.

Brijraj Young Men:—Bonsode; Callian and Dewle; Chand, Fitz Patrick and Adhav; Adhav, Waghela, Adhav, Devrao and Antoney.

Umpires:—Baria and Crossleigh.

Result:—

B. B. & C. I. Ry.	2 goals
BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN	Nil

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Customs vs. Poona Rangers at 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS

In order to educate th Railway Workers on the line and make them alive to the serious situation that is threatening them with a view to concerted action being taken for the redress of their grievances, a deputation headed by Mr. Jamnadas, Mehta President. All-India Railwaymen's Federation and party will tour the line under the auspices of the B.B. & C.I. Rly., Employees' Union and address meetings of Railway Workers at the following places on the dates shown against them

PAREL—13th Inst. (April 1932)
BULSAR—13th Inst. (April 1932)
DOHAD—14th Inst. (April 1932)
RUTLAM—15th Inst. (April 1932)
AJMER—16th Inst. (April 1932)
BARODA—17th Inst. (April 1932)

Further programme will be announced later. Workers on the line are requested to muster strong at these places and make the meetings a big success.

G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union

The extra-ordinary general meetings of the Parel, Bombay and Kalyan branches of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held at the following places on dates mentioned against them to ascertain their exact opinion on the resolution of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regarding All-India Railway Workers' General Strike and to elect representatives for the extraordinary general meeting of the Union that will be held at Bombay on the 17th inst:—

Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel Wednesday (13th April) 6 p.m.
Opp. Store Office, Wadi Bunder Friday (15th April) 6 p.m.
Poeters Chawl, Kalyan, Saturday (16th April) 6-30 p.m.

Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker, D. S. Vaidya, D. L. Phatag, Z. R. Chowdhery, G. H. Kale, T. B. Pandit and other prominent Trade Union workers will address the meetings.

Gwalior Sardars' School Association

(From A Correspondent)
GWALIOR, April 11.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Sardar's Schol Association was held under the presidentship of Sardar A. Nandrao Sahab Gujar on the 9th instant to discuss points regarding the Association and the Sardar's School. The meeting began after the programme of the boys' day of the school which included debates, recitations and sports. The questions such as catering the requirments of the Gwalior State Secretariat and Military Department by the Sardars and Jahgirdar's School. The meeting began quirements of the Gwalior State School were considered and a sub-committee was formed to inquire into the former question and report about it within three months. Some suggestions including one regarding the military training by Lt. Dhiredra Singh, were brought before the meeting for consideration.

After the election of the office bearers, Sardar M. N. Shitole, in his closing speech which he made for the president, congratulated the Gwalior Jahagirdars for the interest they were taking in the uplift of the younger generation of the state.

The members were given 'at-home' by Mr. Pearce, the Principal of the School.

THE YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

"League of Nations and Its Ideals" is the subject of a public lecture that will be held at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpathy, under the joint auspices of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society and the League of Nation's Union. Mrs. R. P. Masani, Prof. V. G. Rao, Prof. Venkatashwaram, Mavji Govindji Seth and Mr. U. K. Benegal will speak. Mr. C. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WHICH IS HIGHER, THE CALL OF GRATITUDE, OR THE CALL OF LOVE?
RAMON NOVARRO
IN THE ROMANCE OF THE EAST AND THE WEST
SON of INDIA
DON'T MISS IT!

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOMBAY'S LEADING TAKLIE HOUSE.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY in
M. G. M's Drama with Dialogue By P. G. WODEHOUSE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
—BENEFIT SHOW ON FRIDAY NIGHT—
The Entire Proceeds of the 10 P.M. Show on Friday will go to the Hospital Maintenance Fund
LADY SYKES WILL PRESIDE

Sales Of Treasury Bills

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, Total amoont offered was Rs. 2,39,25,000/-. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 98-11-0 received approximately 80 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-3-3 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 13th April to Monday the 18th April 1932 at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 6th April to the 11th April 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,08,075,-000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 19th April 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 22nd April 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Tenders For Sterling Rejected

All tenders for sterling received on Tuesday have been rejected. £500 000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 20th April 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Remittances To The Home Treasury

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India, during the week ending 9th April 1932 186,000; from 1st April 1932 to 9th April 1932, 223 000.

Sterling taken over in London during the week ending 9th April 1932, 715,000; from 1st April 1932 to 9th April 1932, 715,000.

Total 901,000 and 938,000 respectively.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, April 12.

Previous Closing Rate	6.16
To-day's Opening Rate	6.15
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.18
Difference	+.02
Broach J./Aug.	194
Broach Aug.	194

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
MAY.
Liverpool, April 12.

Previous Closing Rate	4.49
To-day's Opening Rate	4.54
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.52
Difference	+.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, April 12.

Silver Ready	16 13/16
Lower	2 annas
Silver Forward	16 7/8

Market:—India sold, bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, April 12.

Silver Spot	53 13	0
Silver Chaitra	53 14	0
Gold Spot	26 13	0
Gold Chaitra	26 13	0

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES
Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, April 12.

Previous Closing	3.80 1/3
To-day's Closing	3.80

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, April 12.

Previous Closing	3.79 7/8
To-day's Opening	3.80 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.80

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1932.

A SPURIOUS CAMPAIGN

Anglo-Indian scribes are busy working up a spurious case against the Congress by distorting and misapplying facts to subserve their sinister theories. Surely the Congress can be crushed without the resort to misrepresentation in the Anglo-Indian Press. And if it is to be crushed let it be done in a clean way. The celebrations during the National Week have given a fine topic to a local paper to lecture the Indian public on their moral delinquencies, and they are asked to rally to the help of the authorities. The only way to do this is by holding loyalist meetings in Collectors' or Mamlatdars' offices and promising to make a success of the Round Table Conference and its Committees. But the question is whether such efforts have the slightest effect on the agitation now being carried on at the cost of so much suffering.

NOT A CARNIVAL.

To Anglo-Indians the celebration of National Week with its crop of arrests, may mean far less than a carnival at the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, but to Indians it has a deeper significance.

Everyone deplores that at Allahabad there was some stone throwing, but while we condemn this rowdyism strongly, since violence serves no good purpose and is against the whole principle of the Nationalist movement, the police themselves seem to have provoked the trouble. Three men have died as a result of police firing and 36 persons were treated for gun-shot wounds in the hospitals. Mrs. Motilal Nehru and other Satyagrahis were seriously injured, though the blame for this, of course, is thrown on the crowd.

TWO VERSIONS.

According to the version of the District Magistrate of Allahabad the Police had been given strict instructions not to attack women, but when a lathi charge is made on processionists it is humanly impossible to discriminate between men and women, whether it is a mild or severe lathi charge. While the official communique says that only the crowd was chased and charged with lathis, the account appearing in the "Leader" says: "It seems that at the same time a general order for charging the crowd and Satyagrahis was also given, which led to a general stampede followed, it is said, by the throwing of stones and brickbats from the side of the park and other directions." Those who have any experience of such charges will at once agree that the latter version is likely to be a more correct version of the events which took place. The Official communique minimises the assault on Mrs. Nehru, since she has not complained about it. According to the "Leader" the "doctor's opinion is reported to be that her injuries were caused by something like a lathi. She has received half-a-dozen injuries, including a bad cut which caused profuse bleeding," though according to the official account she "did not display any injuries to him (Police Superintendent) or make any statement about her injuries. She was fully conscious and able to walk without any difficulty."

WHY STOP PROCESSIONS?

We have no doubt that if a little more tact had been used in handling the situation, there would have been no necessity for all the subsequent trouble. Stone throwing is not necessarily a justification for retaliatory firing, as seems always to be assumed in this country. The passage of the procession through the Civil Lines would not have caused a greater "breach of public tranquillity" than was occasioned by a general lathi charge. For ourselves, we do not suppose the heavens would fall if processions were allowed to pass, whether in Bombay or Allahabad, as they do no harm to the public or even to the most loyal citizens.

WHAT IS A MERCENARY?

Much capital is made of the fact that Congress volunteers are paid for their food and clothing. Such a charge comes stupidly from European sources when every public movement in the West is carried on by paid men. Even the philanthropists connected with the Y.M.C.A. in Bombay are paid salaries which would make the mouths of ordinary Indians water. In the great war one heard that soldiers made a good business out of patriotism, and surely the army was paid for, though none used such expressions as "mercenaries" in reference to soldiers who received a wage for service. Congress volunteers are paid, we presume, only for their board and lodging at the most and they are no more mercenaries than men receiving a subsistence allowance in any other movement. The word "mercenary" is absolutely misapplied in their case since for a few days' hard work on a meagre subsistence allowance they are liable to spend many days in jail. But it appears that words lose their real meaning in India, when an Indian movement has to be discredited. What is most condemnable and contemptible is the absence of a single word of regret at the loss of lives at Allahabad, and the injuries received by so many persons, including the aged Mrs. Motilal Nehru.

Prohibition Propaganda

The April number of the "Abkari", the quarterly organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, states that it is the last issue of the journal as the Association itself has resolved to terminate its activities on the present lines and to assist informally the recently formed Prohibition League of India. Both the journal and the Association worthily served the cause of Prohibition in India for forty-four years, having been founded by that true friend of India, W. S. Caine, M.P. in 1888. After Mr. Caine's death the Association was helped in a variety of ways by his son-in-law Lord Clwyd, who served it as President for 22 years. Till the Indian National Congress took up the question of Prohibition in 1921, as part of the programme of Non-violent Non-co-operation the London Association and its excellent organ the "Abkari" influenced the Indian Government's excise policy more than most temperance institutions in India.

The success of the prohibition activities of the Congress encouraged the starting about five years ago of the Prohibition League of India and its quarterly journal "Prohibition." As it was felt by many friends of prohibition, Indian and British, that prohibition propaganda could be best carried on and co-ordinated under the auspices of the Indian League, the London Association, at its general meeting in March last, decided to transfer its resources to the Indian League but to continue to "render assistance to the Indian temperance movement by consultation and otherwise as may be deemed desirable". We regret the formal closing down of an old and worthy institution and its excellent journal but we share their hope that the Indian League will carry on their policy with greater vigour and more influence.

The Prohibition League of India has done good work so far, mainly through the assistance of certain Congress workers like Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. But to bring about prohibition in India at an early date the League needs to be a great deal more active and better organised than it is. The League should start a number of local leagues and—to repeat our old suggestion—convert its quarterly journal into a monthly publication. Prohibitionists will have to fight hard to achieve their goal. While it is true that Congress has intensified the anti-liquor feeling in India, has quickened the pace of progress towards prohibition and has brought the goal within sight, many provincial Governments are strenuously opposing Congress efforts on financial and other grounds. It is, therefore, the duty of Prohibition Leagues all over the country to do everything possible to create such a volume of opinion against the curse of liquor and drugs that no Government will venture, for financial or other reasons, to retard speedy progress towards complete prohibition.

LIP SYMPATHY.

The Geneva Pundits on Disarmament are at work again after a three weeks' holiday. Their Chairman, states a Geneva message of Monday, "spoke hopefully of the substantial agreement reached" on certain notable points. There was an agreement "over the abolition of aggressive weapons", said Mr. Henderson. If there had not been, at least "in principle", there would be no Disarmament Conference.

But when the Conference began to discuss details and Mr. Gibson, the American representative, intimated that his Government was prepared not only to agree to the abolition of warships over 10,000 tons but also to advocate the abolition of bombing planes and the British representative, Sir John Simon supported the American proposals, there was immediately a discordant note raised by France. M. Tardieu protested his sympathy with Mr. Gibson's idea but pointed out that it was "contrary to the French argument for interdependence of armaments." The French hesitation in accepting the American proposals is intelligible. At Geneva France declared recently that she had 2,331 army airplanes, 109 naval airplanes and 370 overseas airplanes. The British Press discovered that these figures were purposely exaggerated and that Japan, Italy, Poland, Spain and Rumania had joined in this game of overestimating their air defences, so that, if retrenchment is agreed upon, they will have to sacrifice only "paper figures." In the case of France, on the basis of the ratio of retrenchment likely to be agreed to at Geneva, she will sacrifice "only 400 paper machines and 9,550 paper men on the altar of disarmament." But M. Tardieu is not willing even to help in reaching an agreement regarding retrenchment, as his protest, sugarcoated with sympathy, indicates.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HINDENBERG'S TRIUMPH.

The re-election of Marshal von Hindenberg to the Presidentship of the German Republic means a return of confidence for those temporary lenders who withdrew their funds from Germany on the announcement of Herr Hitler's candidature and his attacks against Reparations in any form. "The spectacular victory of the Hitler party", writes Dr. Robert Eisler in the "Money Maize," at the German general elections of September 1931 created a panic not only among Germany's foreign short term creditors, but also among her own capitalists. The repudiation of all foreign debts, the discontinuation of reparations payments and "an absurd monetary reform plan" made liquid capital fly from Germany as fast as possible.

In the circumstances, the return of Hindenberg means the victory of the principle of negotiation with the creditors and the method of convincing the opponents of the real inability of Germany to carry the burden of the reparations. It augurs well for the future because the success of the Hitler party might have meant a stiffening of the French attitude on the question.

IN SEARCH OF A FOLLOWING

Ramsay MacDonald's Frantic Efforts To Rally Labour "Rank And File"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 2.
(By Air Mail)

As I mentioned two weeks ago the Prime Minister has taken the first step in the direction of rallying the rank and file of the Labour Party under his banner. The first initiative lies in the new venture of the "National" Labour Party (?) in the form of a "News Letter" a fortnightly publication issued on Friday. The publication contains a defence of tariffs by the Prime Minister. "We need to create" he states "an all-comprehending system of national well-being and economy in which the tariff power will be used to maintain standards of life, and not only business".

BOOSTING PROTECTION.

This the Premier observes will take time and entail mistakes. According to the new convert to Protection) an efficient working system cannot be achieved "under an international competition which is not the healthy wrestling of strong men but the systematic starvation of section after section of our people." The Premier contends that opinion in the Labour Movement has for a long time been divided on fiscal matters. But the trend has been towards "some form of protection, a help to enterprise, organisation and a good standard of life, though not as a 'cure' for our industrial ills."

BITTER ATTACK.

The article contains bitter reference to the Labour Party and the Premier concludes his essay by saying that "the ideals of the pioneers and the founders will go on in other ways and through other organisations". Mr. Alexander, the ex-Labour Minister speaking at Manchester last night made a vigorous criticism of the Premier's defence of tariffs. He referred to the fact that Free Traders had been made the butt of humour for holding their meeting on All Fools' Day (He was speaking on 1st of April at a Trade Union meeting).

AND THE RETORT.

"There is nothing I have seen since the General Election of last October" he commented, "which proves more conclusively that the electors were indeed made all fools than this leading article by the Prime Minister". "He tried to mislead the electors" Mr. Alexander proceeded to remark. "Speaking at Seaham the Premier said: 'So far as I am personally concerned I am not going to be run by any Party'". But now he says that only the 'National' Government could have made "this revolutionary change from Free Trade to Protection".

TALK OF REVOLUTION.

The main interest at the Blackpool Easter Conference of the I.L.P. was in the debate on affiliation to the Labour Party, but the most significant feature was the talk of revolution on the lips of every speaker. A plea was made that revolutionary outlook was necessary at the present moment to meet the collapse of Capitalism. Criticising the Labour Government in a vigorous language, Mr. Fenner Brockway said that with the defeat of the Labour Government the idea of advance by the method of political democracy has suffered a set-back everywhere.

Mr. Brockway opined that the Labour Government was doomed to failure from the beginning, because it sought to administer Capitalism dependent upon the support of one of the capitalist parties in opposition.

ADMINISTERING CAPITALISM.

"This inevitaby meant administering Capitalism with capitalist economics. It meant going from compromise to compromise. It meant that a Government which called itself Labour actually became the instrument of making the conditions of the working class worse, because no Government today, whatever it calls itself—whether Conservative, Liberal, National, or Labour—can administer Capitalism with capitalist economics without making the conditions of the working class worse." But at Blackpool, the vote in favour of disaffiliation from the Labour Party was surprising.

The strong Middle Group, which advocated affiliation only if the Labour Party is prepared to give I.L.P. members of Parliament freedom to vote as the I.L.P. rather than the less Socialist Parliamentary Labour Party directs them, carried the day, and the new National Council of the I.L.P. will now get into contact immediately with the Labour Party Executive in order to "explore the possibilities of agreement."

INDIAN IMPRESSIONS.

On Thursday, Mr. Peter Freeman ex-member of Parliament, gave us his impressions of India from where he returned recently. To the British section of the Livingstone Hall audience in Broadway, Mr. Freeman may be said to have given a good and graphic account of the 'Ordinance raj' in India under the great Moghul of Whitehall but to the Indian mind, his "impressions" did not convey much.

CHANGED VIEWS.

In this connection it is interesting to point out that during the last Civil Disobedience movement the ex-M.P. who now is a convert to Indian freedom asserted, speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth of India League (now the India League) that the British Government was justified in the use of 'lathis' as the Indian people had refused to co-operate with the Labour Government. It is the force of circumstances that move men and Mr. Peter Freeman deserted by his supporters has now come to realise that "the use of lathis is barbarous and inhuman." The trouble with men like Mr. Peter Freeman is that they do not know their mind. They are prepared to act as occasion necessitate. This was frequently obvious to the Indian audience by the past record of the ex-M.P.

NEW SUGGESTION.

The Indian audience did not retire with a better estimation of the Labour Party, as was contemplated by its supporters, but felt that there was not material difference between the present Ministers at Whitehall and the Labour Bosses at Transport House in Smith Square. Mr. Freeman suggested at the meeting, as panacea for India's troubles, the appointment of an independent committee representing and elected by various Indian interests under an independent chairman from Whitehall. He wanted Lord Sankey to perform the task of an independent chairman of such a Committee. "Oh Lord, save us from Sankey" was the cry from the hall.

Notes of the Day

Official Pro-Communal Propaganda

There is a grave suspicion in the minds of the public that officials sometimes support one community against another, and that much of the communal bickering is due to that attitude. It is reported that in the compound of the Nadiad Mamlatdar's office a meeting of Muslims was held under a superannuated Government servant and a number of resolutions were passed promising to co-operate with the R. T. C. and make a complete success of it! We hope this message will be duly conveyed to Sir Samuel Hoare who wants all the encouragement he can get in his difficult task. The Commissioner of the Division sent his own message promising to support Muslims "to make its members efficient workers in the administration." One of the resolutions passed asked the Gaekwar to cancel the orders permitting music before mosques. Is such a propaganda against an Indian State to be carried on under official auspices at a meeting blassed by the Commissioner?

Deplorable.

It is most distressing to learn that Mr. Gangadharrao Kher, father of the well-known Bombay Solicitor, Mr. B. G. Kher, died at Pandharpur last week without being able to see his only son, who is an Ordinance prisoner. It is said that when Mr. B. G. Kher heard of his father's serious illness, a request was made to Government on his behalf that he might be released on parole to see his father, but the Government refused to comply with the request though they would have lost nothing by acceding to it. It may be remembered that in 1930 Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, a Civil Disobedience prisoner, was released on parole and allowed to attend on his father who was seriously ill. But things have changed since and we now hear that Government offered to release Mr. Kher only if he gave a written apology and an undertaking that he would take no further part in the civil disobedience movement. Comment on this would be superfluous and it is equally superfluous to add that Mr. Kher declined the offer.

A Fantastic Sentence

It is reported that an eminent Sholapur merchant, the publication of whose name by us may be regarded by competent authorities as a menace to Law and Order, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 for disobeying an order served on him to report himself to the police and not to enter Sholapur. The sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for such disobedience is not a record though it is to be regarded as coming within the category of vindictive sentences condemned by the High Court. The fine is a record hitherto unapproached and we hope henceforth unapproachable. If Government do not reduce the amount of the fine, they will most certainly lose a great deal more than the merchant in question.

Suspicious Publicity

Referring to the suspicious publicity that is given in some places to Dr. Ambedkar, the "Leader" states that it knows of "at least one district publicity office maintained from public funds, which seems to be working in close collaboration with the followers of this 'truer representative of the depressed classes,' as Dr. Ambedkar is styled by an Anglo-Indian paper. The "Leader" states further: "Recently we received from this office a photograph and glowing account of a depressed classes' procession, which not only opposed joint electorates and supported separate electorates but condemned in the most abusive language the Indian politicians who are striving for Swaraj." The publicity office referred to, we fear, is but one of many of that type scattered all about the country.

WHAT HE SAID AT AHMEDABAD

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior) Explains

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a very short report of a speech I made in Ahmedabad which appears in your issue of the 10th the following appears: "he added that it was improper under present conditions to demand control over the army, finance and certain other subjects." The inclusion of the word "finance" has given a wrong impression and I have been asked by several friends during the course of the day whether I have changed my views. I cannot do better than quote a short passage from the speech I made at the Round Table Conference on November 28, 1931 with regard to control over finance.

"We desire to have the power in our hands to guide our own future in fiscal and currency policies. We do not desire that the Government of India whether it be made up of Englishmen or of Indians, should be forced to impose duties—I will only mention one instance, a duty on machinery—which will hamper our industrial growth. I do not desire that the Government of India should be ordered that an import duty should be imposed on cotton, so that we may be less able to compete with the foreign and imported article."

"The whole history of our currency policy shows that there has been a conflict between the Government of India and the authorities in England, and the Government of India has failed in the struggle on every occasion. That struggle was carried on not by Indians but by Englishmen in India on behalf of India, but they were helpless. The currency policy of our country was dictated by authorities seven thousand miles away against the better judgment of Englishmen in India. That has been the history of the currency policy in India."

"We desire now and for the future that we should be master in our own house with regard to fiscal and currency management. Have your checks and counter-checks by all means to safeguard the liabilities which you may have incurred, but stop at that."—Yours, etc.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
(Junior).

Tipsy-Cake

"Col. Wedgwood asked Sir Samuel Hoare, whether the Franchise Committee's report would definitely commit the House to the system of direct election.

"Sir Samuel Hoare replied: 'None of these reports will commit this House to anything'."

Only poor India is committed in advance—to accept whatever is coming to her.

* * *

Mr. Dagger asked if it was proposed to recruit British members to the Civil Service from the British Army and urged that qualified Indians should be given preference. They will be—when the Indianisation of the Army is complete!

* * *

"Some day," says the "Times of India," "we hope, Indian opinion of all shades will rise in revolt against senseless disturbances of the type which occurred in various parts of the country during the week-end." Well, we all hope so—and against everything else that's senseless as well.

* * *

But we must take exception to the assertion, in the same article, that, "a man who throws a stone at a policeman is not likely to have an intelligent idea of what Swaraj means." Anglo-India has been concentrating for some time past on trying to persuade us that that's just what Swaraj will mean.

* * *

We congratulate Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar on his role of jester of the Corporation. His panegyric of the ex-Mayor, though a jumble of malapropisms has something original and "Dabholkeric" about it.

* * *

Sir Vasantrao opened in a flourish of nautical metaphor:—"Like the master of the ship piloting his vessel successfully in a tempest-tossed sea, Mr. Boman-Behram steered the affairs of the Corporation. Nasty winds had blown in the Corporation Hall during Mr. Boman-Behram's regime, but he managed to make them vanish like storms in a tea-cup."

Here he hitched his bags and passed the tobacco quid to the other cheek in real sailor-like fashion.

* * *

But he carried his nautical lore too far when he mixed up mayoralty with admiralty. As usual, he had the courage to stick to it. Evidently he thought he was talking to the marines!

* * *

"We make no apology for reverting to a discussion of what is and what is not betrayal of the Congress."—"Free Press Journal."

This is the second instalment of the serial. "Where do we stand?" working up to the final denouement: "On our head!"

* * *

"We do not attribute motives to the Federation leaders. We believe them as true and good men, *whose bona fides is beyond question.*"—'Ibid' again.

When you can throw bouquets at people you have accused of "betrayal" its quite easy to settle with your own conscience.

* * *

"There should be a clarification of ideas on what is permissible and what is not permissible to all politically minded citizens, who accept the Congress as the national political organisation but at the same time, are compelled, for good and valid reasons, to remain outside the arena of combat, between the Government and Congress."—'Ibid.'

Not necessary to explain the good and valid reasons—they are understood.

* * *

"We have finished," writes the F. P. J. But the sigh of relief that follows is premature, for it appears they haven't. The "grave error of judgment" of the leaders of the Federation is to be a warning to them and they are "unrepentant." From which you can gather that this 'vaghul' business will go on vaghuling and waghuling as long as it pays.

* * *

"There is at present a belt of high temperature extending from the Frontier to the Bombay Deccan and covering the whole of Sind and Gujarat. If this belt extends to Bombay the temperature in Bombay may rise."—"Evening News."

The temperature having already risen we are able to believe that Bombay is still where it used to be.

CITY FATHER DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF IMPERSONATION AND TUTORING

Further Evidence In Corporation Election Dispute Case

Further evidence was recorded in the case in which the election of Mr. S. B. Avar a corporator returned from the "E" Ward in the last Municipal General Election has been challenged by Ramchandra Dhondu Hammond, when the case was again heard in the court of Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Tuesday.

One of the witnesses for the petitioner revealed that he voted thrice or four times in favour of the respondent, the voting papers each time having been supplied by the agents of the respondent.

Another voter stated that while he was going to the Ballot chamber the candidate Mr. Avar himself took the voting papers from him saying that he (witness) did not know what to do with the papers.

A third witness alleged that Mr. Avar's agent suggested to him to impersonate and cast the votes in favour of Mr. Avar. When he refused to do so another suggestion was made that when he went to record his own vote he should take with him some voting papers and put them in Mr. Avar's box.

Mr. S. B. Avar the respondent in his evidence denied all the allegations and said that no impersonation or tutoring of voters took place with his knowledge or consent, and none of the alleged mal sent, and none of the alleged malpractices was used by his agents or workers.

DETAILS.

Ambaji Raghunath, a mill worker giving evidence for the petitioner stated that he was a worker for Mr. Avar the respondent, on the election day. He was given voting papers by Rajaram Ghanta agent of Mr. Avar and was asked to go to the Ballot chamber and put the papers in a box with the symbol of watch to it. Witness did so thrice or four times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar counsel for the first respondent witness said that he was employed by Mr. Ghanta to work for Mr. Avar. Witness produced a badge with a symbol of watch on it to show that he worked for Mr. Avar on the day of election. He was employed five or six days before the election.

"FALSE SLIPS."

Questioned by Mr. Clubvala counsel for the Municipal Commissioner the witness said that he was called inside the booth by Rajaram Ghanta. Mr. Avar's workers fave him false slips to obtain voting papers and he used to get the papers and register them in favour of Mr. Avar.

In reply to the questions of the judge witness said that he worked for Mr. Avar for six days prior to the election day, and he was given tea and drinks. On the day of voting he worked for the whole day and he was paid Rs. 2

TO VOTE FOR "CART."

"I went to record my vote in favour of the "Cart," but before I could go to the Ballot chamber. Mr. Avar approached me and took the voting paper from me saying that I did not know what to do with it." This was the allegation made by the next witness Devayya Narsayya a canvas stitcher from Kamathipura.

Judge: Why did you give the voting paper to Mr. Avar? Did you go to vote for some person as a candidate or to vote for the cart? (Laughter).

Witness: Some time prior to the election, a volunteer had come to me and asked me to give my vote for the "Cart."

Mr. Davar: Do you know Mr. Avar? What was his symbol?

Witness: I know Mr. Avar as Mr. Avar, but I do not know what was his symbol.

Mr. Davar:—If you know Mr. Avar woud you not vote for him?

Witness: No I had decided to vote for the "Cart". I had given my word.

Hanmanta Hirappa the next witness stated that when he went to the polling booth there was a quarrel between Mr. Silam Mr. Avar and Anna Saheb Retiwale Hot words were being exchanged between the parties. Mr. Avar was complaining that he had received few votes and more votes were being recorded for "Cart."

ALLEGED SUGGESTION OF AGENT.

Witness further stated that Rajaram Ghanta agent of Mr. Avar called him and said that the numbers of voters from 1540 to 1569 were unused and requested the witness to "do something" for Mr. Avar who was not faring well. He suggested that the witness should impersonate and register votes in favour of Mr. Avar. Witness refused to do so. Mr. Ghanta then offered the witness to take some voting papers with him when he went in the Ballot chamber to record his own vote and put them in the box of Mr. Avar. Witness declined to do so.

Cross Examined by Mr. Davar the witness denied that he was appointed as the "Dictator" of the "E" Ward Congress Committee. He admitted that his wife was in jail. He denied having gone to the Great India Printing Works and ordered 2000 copies of a handbill.

Mr. Davar: You say that Mr. Ghanta asked you to impersonate for the numbers from 1540 to 1569. Do you know that the first three of these numbers are those of women voters?

Witness: I did not see the voting list. I have stated what I was told.

This closed the evidence for the petitioners.

ORDER FOR HAND BILLS.

Shripatrao Ramchandra proprietor of the Great India Printing Works was the first witness to give evidence on behalf of the respondent. He stated that the order for printing 2000 handbills on February 10 was given by four persons. One of them was Hanmant Hirappa the witness who gave evidence for the petitioner. The order was placed in the name of this men. The money was paid on the same day.

Asked by Mr. Santoke counsel for the petitioner why he left some pages of his order book blank, witness replied "it pleased me to do so."

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Mr. S. B. Avar, the respondent, in his evidence denied all the allegations made by the petitioner. He said there were two parties in Kamathipura which had arisen out of the last Municipal Election. One was the Pupala party, while the other was Silam party. He personally did not belong to any party. Pupala party was of opinion that no one should stand for the election from Kamathipura.

Prior to the election and following the election leaflets containing scurrilous attacks on the witness were distributed in the locality. He had complained about it to the police, and as a result two boys were arrested by the Nagpada police but they were let off as their activity did not come under the Ordinance.

Rajaram Ghanta and Chilkar were his workers, but the boy Rajpatt who gave evidence against him was not his worker. He never gave him a rupee.

NO COMPLAINT OF IRREGULARITY.

Replying to the Court witness said that he went inside the polling booth at about 11 a.m. He was there for the whole day. No polling officer made any complaint to him about any irregularity by any of his agents or workers. There was no impersonation or tutoring of voters by his workers with his consent or knowledge.

Further hearing was adjourned till Wednesday.

ENROL IMMEDIATELY

for Special Vacation Classes.

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Wednesday April 13th 6-15 P. M.

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TUITION ORALLY OR BY POST.

BHATIA STREE MANDAL held a meeting on Saturday last at the Ratansi Mulji Sanatorium, Bazaar-gate Street, Bombay. In the photograph above are a group of ladies who attended the meeting.

CHILLE CITIES ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE

EXTINCT VOLCANO BECOMES ACTIVE AGAIN

VALPARAISO, April 11.

Valparaiso and other cities of Chille were rocked all night and morning by vast subterranean disturbances, which shook the Andes.

Alarming earthquake shocks are also reported from many places in the Argentine, and the 3,000 feet volcano of Descabezado, on the frontier of the Argentine and Chile, which was believed to have been extinct, erupted, pouring out clouds of dust, stones, ashes and sand, some of which have fallen on Buenos Aires, which is over 500 miles away.

Mysterious electrical discharges caused interruptions of telegraphs.

Shocks were also felt in Patagonia, where the volcano of Dumayo is believed to be erupting, and violent subterranean explosions were heard.

A fleet of aeroplanes has left Santiago on an attempt to locate the volcanic eruption in the Andes.

It is believed that there have been several casualties, but details are not yet known.—Reuter.

TOWN OF MALARGUE DOOMED

Thousands Pass Sleepless Night

LONDON, April 12.

BUENOS AIRES.—Many thousands of inhabitants in the volcanic region of Argentine and Chile passed a sleepless night of terror. The subterranean rumblings were continuing all night.

The town of Malargue, in the Mendoza Province in the Argentine, appears doomed to be engulfed by the giant cracks, which have appeared in the earth, while a choking pall of volcanic dust covers an area as large as England.

An urgent demand for cylinders of oxygen, and assistance in evacuating the population, has been issued in Malargue.

The air in some regions is almost unbreathable owing to sulphurous gas.—Reuter's Special.

STANDING AND SCHOOLS COMMITTEES' RESULTS

Dr. Meisheri And Mrs. Tyabji Top The Polls

RS. 11,564 SANCTIONED FOR CHOWPATTY OVERBRIDGE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday met in the afternoon to transact formal business of appointment of councillors to the several committees. They also passed some of the propositions of Dr. A. G. Viegas as urgent matters, as he is going out of Bombay on medical advice.

CHOWPATTY FOOT OVERBRIDGE.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee in regard to the foot overbridge near the wicket gates at Chowpaty. The Standing Committee recommended sanction of Rs. 11,564, being a moiety of the cost of constructing the overbridge.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved to approve of the recommendation of the Standnig Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment that the level-crossing at Chowpaty be maintained pending completion of the overbridge, the cost being estimated at Rs. 2,250 per annum.

After some discussion the amendment of Mr. Mohanlal Desai was thrown out, and the original proposition was agreed to.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL

The Corporation also passed the following resolutions of Dr. A. G. Viegas:

The Medical Relief Committee be requested to report as to the desirability of permanently closing the Children's Ward at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and transferring the patients therein to the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital."

That the Corporation are of opinion that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner should try to effect economy, without sacrificing efficiency, whenever vacancies occur in the various Municipal Departments of posts of Rs. 200 (two hundred) per month and above."

RESULTS OF COMMITTEE'S ELECTION.

The Mayor announced the results of the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee's elections as follows:—

STANDING COMMITTEE.

	No. of votes.
Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri	82
Mr. G. I. Griffiths	74
Mr. L. R. Tairsee	67
Dr. Sorab P. Mehta	64
Mr. A. P. Sabavala	59
Mr. R. M. Bhat	58
Mr. M. A. Karanjawala	57
Dr. J. A. Collaco	56
Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee	56
Dr. M. N. Balsara	48
Capt. Jos. Alban DeSouza	47
Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee	47

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

The six defeated candidates are:—

Mr. M. N. Talpade	44
Mr. D. S. Tyebji	42
Mr. Poonjabhai Thakersey	39
Mr. Mahomedally Allabux	32
Mr. S. G. Keni	32
Mr. Y. G. Pandit	32

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The following is the result of the elections for the Schools Committee, the first twelve being elected:—

Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji	70
Prof. V. G. Rao	67
Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar	62
Dr. P. G. Solanki	60
Mr. M. V. Donde	56
Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji	55
Mr. R. A. Gole	54
Mr. M. N. Talpade	51
Mr. M. M. Killedar	46
Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim	44
Mr. A. L. Curtay	43
Mr. A. Soares	43

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

The eight defeated candidates are:—

Mr. Nanabhai Luxman	42
Dr. M. B. Velkar	40
Miss Shantabai Daundkar	38
Mr. R. K. Vaidya	30
Mr. N. M. Kale	28
Mr. S. B. Awar	27
Mr. S. C. Joshi	25
Mr. S. K. Nabiulla	23

NON-COUNCILLOR MEMBERS.

For the election of four non-councillor members for the Schools Committee votes were registered as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. V. C. Setalvad	55
Mr. Cassumally Rahimtoola	47
Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi	45
Miss Bachubai R. Lotevala	43

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

The six defeated councillors are:—

Miss N. D. Contractor	42
Mr. T. Buell	38
Mr. S. L. Silam	33
Mr. A. B. Vaidya	30
Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe	27
Mr. P. A. Dhond	12

The first four were elected.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Jute shares opened quiet and unchanged at yesterday's close, but later receded on poor support. The close was easy. Coals were practically dull. Teas were steady. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Sugars were in slight demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 60-8, 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916/17 91-14; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 68; 5 per cent Bonds 1933 100; 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97; 6 per cent Bonds 1933/36 100; 6 per cent U P Bonds 1921/41 102-14.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1011.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 59; Burdwan Cutwa Railway 54; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy 87-8.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy 17-12; Kesoram 3; New Victoria ordy 1-9.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 8-4; Bengal 218; Burrakur 9-10; Raneegunge 29-2.

Jutes: Bally ordy 109; Barnagore 105; Cheviot 177; Clive ordy 18-11; Dalhousie ordy 283; Howrah 32; Kamarhatty 325; National 16-4; Union 340.

7 per cent 1931/51 Champaran sugar debentures 96/8.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

SIMPLEX MILLS REORGANISATION

REFLECTIONS ON THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

BOMBAY, April 12.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 6.9 ps. gold or 14.7 pence to-day.

The Simplex Mills have now been reorganised and the agency has been taken over by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell. There were three meetings held for this purpose and each meeting marked a stage in the negotiations between the debenture holders, the shareholders and the managing agents. The final decisions have been satisfactory to all the parties concerned but some points arose in the negotiations which it is worth while to ponder over.

SHARES HOPELESSLY DEVALUED

It will be remembered that the shares were valued at Rs. 45 in December and but for a rumour of liquidations which sent the quotations tumbling down the level was maintained. Rumours about the reorganisation were believed to be more favourable to shareholders and the announcement of the devaluation of the shares at Rs. 10 from the paid-up value of Rs. 250 came as a shock to the market as it was announced on the first working day of the March session. It looked as if the entire original capital had been wiped off and that during the last several years when the company was known to be in a bad position no serious attempt was made by the managing agents, to bring about a reconstruction of the company.

SHAREHOLDERS CONFER

There were some conferences among the shareholders and it was pointed out at the first meeting that the assets had not been properly valued as it was clear that the shares were worth about Rs. 30. After some discussions, the directors agreed to raise the value of the shares to Rs. 16-10-8. But it was claimed that the new value should be at least Rs. 20 and the directors promised to consult the debenture holders. Finally it was arranged that the remaining Rs. 3-5-4 would be paid as a special dividend.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The difference seems to be trivial but the debenture holders wanted to assert their rights and they succeeded. Otherwise it is not possible to understand what would have been the effect of another Rs. 30,000 in the dividend earning capacity of the shares which the debenture holders expect to take, up to about Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs. They have rather preferred to part with the cash, a case of doubtful wisdom.

MANAGING AGENTS' RIGHTS

One of the shareholders emphasized some points on which the agreement with the managing agents had to be revived. The first was the period of the contract. It is usual to assume that the agents will continue efficient and give them what is equivalent to perpetuity in the conduct of the company. It was unfortunate that, he failed to secure agreement on this. for a 30 years' agreement is unnecessary and uneconomic. The second point was the right of the managing agents to get their office allowances increased without reference to shareholders and here the shareholders succeeded.

RIGHT OF TRANSFER OF AGENCY

The right of transfer of the agency to assign the control to other concerns came up for discussion. This would have been unfortunate, particularly in the case of a reconstructed company as the agency could be transferred immediately to some other body for commission kept at high levels, in view of the standing of Forbes, Forbes and Campbell. Some years ago there was trouble with some of the mills managed by C. N. Wadia and Sons and these were taken over by the Currimbhoy agency, but the consent of the shareholders is a material thing in such negotiations.

INSURANCE COMMISSION

Another point was that the agency should not receive the insurance commission for the company business and the agents promised that the company "did not suffer" in this matter. The shareholders had to be satisfied with this. They, however, succeeded in deleting the clause giving the agents five years' commission in case of winding up. This can be criticised as a premium, paid to the inefficiency of the managing agents and appears to justify some people's contention that they did not care much for the company as they always stood to gain.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA ACCOUNTS

The Empire of India Life Assurance Company closed its accounts as of 20th February and owing to the later date of closing, it has found it easier to provide for depreciation of securities. Unlike the Oriental and some other companies which closed their accounts as of December last, there was comparatively little difficulty in providing for this item.

GOOD PROGRESS

While the actuary is valuing the Life Fund and other assets and liabilities for ascertaining the bonus payable to policyholders, the shareholders will get a dividend of Rs. 10 per share in addition to the special bonus of Rs. 52. The Life Fund now stands at Rs. 379 lakhs and the total assets amount to Rs. 397 lakhs. The expense ratio of the company has been 21.1 per cent.

EXCHANGE MARKET STEADY

The exchange market has been somewhat steadier to-day with sellers at 1/6 and buyers at 1/6 1/16. In the latter half of the day some business was attempted to be put through at 1/6 1/32. The gold export of the last two weeks has to be cleared and the markets is rather obsessed by the fear that the Government will not buy unless 1/6 1/32 is offered for the sterling tenders. The sterling from this week's shipment of gold will probably be absorbed by trade demand.

IS IT TRUE ?

Wanted Light

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—From various parts of the country we get varied news. Whether it is true or coloured, we do not know with certainty. Will the Director of Information tell us the truth about these? (1) Is it true, that Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, interviewed Gandhiji on the 27th, 28th and or 29th ultimo?

(2) Is it a fact, that Mr. Emerson saw the new Governor of Bengal and the new Home Member in Bombay; and that they were consulted in regard to the talks with Gandhiji?

(3) Is it correct, that Mr. Emerson saw Gandhiji again on the 1st inst.?

(4) Is it true, that Mr. Emerson has been instructed to communicate the result to Mr. MacDonald, who is deeply concerned about the present situation in India?

(5) Is it a fact, that Lord Willingdon is flying to London in May, and that Sir John Anderson is likely to act in his place?

(6) It it true, that Lord Lothian is profoundly impressed with the novel non-violent struggle, that he has witnessed in India?—Yours, etc.

—B. F. BHARUCHA.

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Why Indian Art Stagnates

APATHY OF EDUCATED CLASSES

What Europe Has Done

CALCUTTA, April 10.

"The West has revolutionised my whole outlook of art. I have returned from Europe with a definite conclusion that so far as India is concerned the time has come when she must decide once and for all whether there should be or should not ge a parting of the ways in the method of her artistic development", said Mr. S. Chaudhury, the youngest of the four artists commissioned by the Government to decorate the India House, London.

Mr. Chaudhury has returned to India only recently and in the course of an interview with the Associated Press dwelt upon the friendly attitude of British artists and particularly the sympathy of Sir William Rothenstein, but for whose encouragement their success could not have been complete. He referred to the kind visit of Her Majesty, the Queen to the Royal College of Arts where they were receiving training and later to see their finished work in the India House.

OLD TIMES CHANGED.

Referring to the future of oriental art Mr. Chaudhury said "I fully realize the fact that in ancient Indian social organisation art lived in and was felt by the whole body politics from the unknown village potter to the prince. But in view of the changed circumstances when our educational ideal which is so much allied with artistic trend is becoming more europeanised and less Indian and when the bulwark of our social organisation centered in the joint family system is shaking in its very foundation, can it be reasonably expected that we shall be able to restore the old and almost forgotten social order of, either Vedic, Buddhist Puranic or Mughal India to put it in the back ground to help the cause of art.

EUROPEAN EXAMPLE.

This being the case, the question naturally arises whether the artistic requirements of modern India cannot be satisfied all round by modern artists alone. Europe by attaining success in this way answers the question in the affirmative and I hold the view that we must benefit by the experience of the west. All that is required is that our marvellous but ignored store of artistic material available for educational and economic purposes should be gathered in national Museums to inspire the creative impulses of the artists to develop them further. I refuse to believe that Bengal patuas (picture painters) who may or may not be the link between the Chitralekha of the past and the artisans of the present can serve future India in any way except by satisfying our self-complacency.

It may be contended that in case the artistic impulses of the society are thus centralised art far from developing will die. I respectfully differ from thi sview and point out Europe again as an answer. There to-day every carpenter, mason, jeweller and even blacksmith looks up to art schools and artists to supply them with original and artistic designs. While Europe has thus advanced beyond our comprehension by centralising art, she has through her educational institutions made the cultivation of artistic faculties in man recognised. The 20th century respects the past, but it does in the same greath pay homage to the present and looks up to the future.

MISSIONARIES.

Since the days of our master, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore gathered round about him a band of artists, who may be called missionaries in the matter of reviving oriental art under the guiding care of Mr. E. B. Havell, much water has flown down the Ganges, but still oriental art remains where it was. It is still secular, mythological and only a faithful portrait of the adored past. But what about the every day life of the 20th century Indian social order, difficult and different as it is. Where are the artistic expressions of our present thoughts, ideals and habits. Where do we get any glimpse of our romance, and joys, our pathos and sorrows where is our art?

I believe that we have not been able to achieve much, because by turning only to the past we have ignored and lost hold of the settlement of the people and no art, I venture to think, can ever flourish if it misses national sentiment. To be frank we are merely casting and recasting modelling and remodelling the limited operations of our masters.

The greatest difficulty that we, Indian artists, feel comes from the most unexpected quarter. It does not lie in the unsympathetic attitude of some critics which is welcome, to keep us on guard, nor in the embarrasing tenderness shown by our friends. The difficulty lies outside the attitude of these two groups of esteemed gentlemen. It is in the awful ignorance and indifference of our educated countrymen. It appears to me that they have boycotted us and that we in turn think that we can do very well without their sympathy and care. The result, however, is simply disastrous

"CLASSICAL" PICTURES.

I may illustrate the point with an example. Mr. Nalini Majumdar, a friend of mine, was recently commissioned by an author to make a few design of "classical" Bengali warriors for his book. Mr. Majumdar designed a Bengali warrior in long hair, wearing dhutee tightened to his waist, barefooted, and with spear in hand. The design was rejected, the artist being told that the author did not care about indigenous style but wanted nice looking figures. The artist then had for his model Rajput warriors. It was considered almost satisfactory, but he was asked to beautify the face of the design a bit more. The third attempt of the artist was a complete success as he designed a Bengali warrior not only in Rajput drapery, but with a classical Grecian face. This, said Mr. Choudhury, can only be possible because the educated Bengali or Indian men or women do not care about sincerity in art. They forget that "every artist has a religion which is to be true to himself and his subject."—A. P.

BENGAL'S FOLK ART

Expressing People's Genious

Mr. G. S. Dutt, I. C. S. delivered an educative lecture on "Bengal's Folk Art" in the Library Hall of the Dharbhanga Buildings of the Calcutta University under the auspices of the Post Graduate Studies in Art

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, president of the Arts Department of the Post Graduate classes of University, presided.

Mr. Dutt began by saying that the folk art of a nation was its fountain head of inspiration and was needed for the resuscitation of national culture. For the folk art of a nation is the sincerest and spontanious collective expression of its essential philosophy of outlook on life and the distinctive moral and spiritual ideals of the race, its simple joys and sorrows as well as its highest aims and inspiration expressed through an art language specially suited to its race genious and, therefore, the most effective for its purpose and one in which it specially exels, embodying the language, imagery and turn of expression peculiar to its race genious.

After referring to the efforts made in England to revive the English folk art which might have been lost to the world if no such attempt would have been made and to the present state of folk art in Bengal which was similarly situated, Mr. Dutt, said that hitherto they had been blind to the art wealth of Bengal, except in the solitary instance of Bengali literature and Bengali poetry. Even at the present moment they could not venture to speak of Bengal school of art, Bengal architecture, Bengal painting Bengal Music, or Bengal dance and the educational institution and the University of the province had made no provision for their study.

Mr. Dutt contended that it would be possible for him to convinced art critics in his series of lectures to the university to prove that their architects travelled to Delhi, Agra and Jaipore for inspiring the local artists to evolve what was now known as Indian architecture.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION IN BORIVLI

Need Of An Association In Suburbs

PALGHAR, April 12.

On 10th instant an agricultural demonstration was organised in the gardens of Sheth Dharamsi Mulraj at Borivli for which a favily number of interested peragricultural appliances, treatment sons were present. A number of field demonstrations in improved against the common diseases on and pests on crops, methods for promoting bearing of mango trees etc., were given as well as suitable improvements in seeds, manures, etc., were explained by Mr. Modi Agricultural Overseer.

A resolution was also passed emphasising the necessity of having an agricultural association for the Suburn District for conducting a continuous and vigorous propaganda in Agricultural Improvements and requesting the District Local Board to take the initiative in the matter. Mr. Bhide, President of the function., impressed the necessity of improving the local industries like dairying, poultry keeping, fishing, etc.

Mr. Jeshtaram Kapadiya, a leading public worker took an active part in the proceedings, pointing how it would be possible to introduce the several improvements through the agency of an specially for the village officers Association and earnestly desired join hands in this mission of improving the condition of the poor farmers. Thanks are due to Mr. Vasantray Oza, Manager of the Khatav Estate for taking great pains in helping the organisation of the function as well as it is commendable on the part of a capitalist like Sheth Dharamsi Mulraj to take such a keen interest in the development of his lands for agricultural purposes and to set an example to others in the respect.

18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

Sholapur's Wealthy Citizen Jailed

(From A. Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 11.

The City Magistrate, Rao Saheb Kale, convicted a wealthy citizen of Sholapur for the breach of an order prohibiting him from entering Sholapur, under Section 21 Ordinance 2, and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 20,000 or in default to suffer 4 months' rigorous imprisonment more, the accused was given 'B' class.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES

Arrests And Convictions

(From A. Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, April 11.

A prominent local leader was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act to-day.

Another leader was sentenced to 6 months for picketing a chemist's shop.

Three volunteers along with the 45th "Dictator" are arrested for picketing a chemist's shop, and toilet and perfumery shop.

Two persons have been arrested at Taharabad in Sangamner Taluka for delivering speeches.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT BOARD

Heavy Cut In Government Grant

RATNAGIRI, April 10.

(By Mail.)

The Bombay Government have cut the grant of the Ratnagiri District Local Board by 20 per cent.

A special meeting of the Board has been called on April 27 to consider inter alia the situation created by the heavy cut in the Government grant.

It is apprehended not only that the Board will not now be able to continue its policy of opening new schools in the district, but that it may have to close down some of the existing schools.—A.P.

TAUGHT AMID MICE

"Dirt, thick dust, corroded damp and mice scampering about the class-rooms form the accompaniment to lessons in the hygienic way of life."

In this way conditions in some of the village schools in the Lindsey area of Lincolnshire are described in "Schoolmaster."

There are school cleaners ,but it is stated, these women are in many cases paid as little as 14s. a month, out of which they have to provide their own pails, mops, brooms and brushes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

Pundit Crebbin, Java
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok

DEPARTURES

April 13

Kaga Maru, Komayama, Kobe
Baroda, Brady, Busreh

LOADING

April 12.

Steamer Bangalore for Kobe

S S Pundit: The T M Company's steamer Pundit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Maur: The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo timber.

S S Kaga Maru: The N Y K steamer Karga Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baroda: The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 12.

1 C/o. Sydney 4326 Karachi 16/4 K Nixon and Co.
3 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 18-4 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Kaga Maru 3615 Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha
7 C/o. Manchester, 3199, Karachi 14/4, K Nixon & Co.
8 Tampa 3703, Colombo. 12/4, L Edwards Ltd.
11 Tuscania 10016, Glasgow, 14/4, Cranams T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hague Maru, 3452, Kobe, 19/4. O. S Kaisha.
3 Baroda, 1899, P'Gulf, 13/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 15-4 M M and Co.
5 Laxmi, 124, M'Coast, 12/4, National S S Co.
8 Chindwara 3307, N F 13-4 M M and Co.
9 Gazana 3191, Calcutta, 14/4, M M & Co.
12/13 Garbeta, 3204, Calcutta, 14/4, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 14-4 Merchant S N Co.
B Silverelin 2637, Karachi, N F, Volkart Bros.
C/R Querimba 4772 Rangoon N F M M and Co.
D/E Indira 278, M'Coast, 13/4, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C/o Lahore 26/4 K N Co.
Britania 30/4. G T Co.
Clan Maloini 18-4 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Gierfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank 14-5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
Presida Harrison 18/4, Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23/4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Maloja 16-4 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23-4 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o Manchester 14/4, K N Co.
Tuscania N F G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin N F, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Bangalore N F, P and O S N Co.
Hague Maru N F, O S Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela 15/4 M M & Co.
Garbeta 14-3 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalavijaya N F, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Maloja P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin, Volkart Bros.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania G T Co,
C/Manchester K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Bangalore P and O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Garbeta M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavijaya. S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Chindwara 12-4-32
Baroda 11-4-32
Netravati 11-4-32
Parvati 11-4-32
Varela 11-4-32
Oostcappelle 11-4-32
Laxmi 11-4-32

EXPORTS.

April 12.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg: 160 bags fenugkuk seed 110 bags niger seed 1335 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co; 516 bags joowari 466 bags niger seed T S Thadani and Sons; 400 bags niger seed 1032 bags joowari K Devchand & Co; 3120 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 378 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.; 18 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer; 60 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Rotterdam: 1636 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros; 2010 bags groundnut oil cake; H Ramji and Co; 1350 bags groundnut oil cakes Svastika Oil Mill; 2007 bas gingelly seed Birla Bros; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Copenhagon: 28 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Agency;

For Passages: 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool: 425 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 150 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Barcelona: 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Manchester: 125 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Maur for Freemantle: 27 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Nagoya: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 12.

S S Victoria Agents L Tries: Ino from Genoa: 12 cases vermouth; 25 cases quicksilver; 71 cases hemp twine; 75 cases macoroni; 32 cases olive oil; 30 cases corals; 150 cases camphor; 1740 cases art silk yarn; 132 cases machinery.

From Naples: 32 cases macoroni 105 cases preserves.

From Alexandria: 205 bales Egypt cotton.

From Aden: 22 bags gum olibanum.

S S President Adams Agents F F Campbell and Co from Los Angles: 543 bales cotton.

From San Francisco: 283 cases fruits.

From Singapore: 1600 bags sago flour; 54 bags damarbatu; 1459 bags betelnuts; 42 bags nutmags; 197 bags rattan.

From Colombo: 303 H-c tea; 15 bundles gunnies.

S S Seiun Maru Agents M B Kaisha Ltd from Java: 3264 bags sugar.

S S Thelma Agents B Shell Oil Co from Miri: 4423-28 tons liquid fuel diesel oil in bulk.

S S Viceroy of India Agents M M and Co from London: 20 cases epsom salt; 14 cases sugar; 75 cases lime juice; 50 cases blue; 115 cases wine; 225 cases haddocks; 46 cases bacon; 30 cases medicine; 230 cases spirits; 25 cases gin; 50 cases gum; 40 cases syrup; 75 cases kippers; 42 cases cigarettes; 391 cases soap; 34 cases earthenware; 145 cases whisky; 40 cases fruits; 2460 cases bricks; 370 cases starch; 70 cases stores; 195 cases boot polish; 75 cases cordials; 23 drums dyes; 874 drums paint; 72 cases biscuits; 123 cases vinegar; 40 casks chemicals; 32 casks asphalt.

From Charnate: 145 cases brandy.

From Basle: 78 drums colour; 30 cases indigo.

From Marseilles: 238 cases art silk yarn; 34 cases castor oil; 30 casks chemical.

From Port Said: 40 cases grape juice; 21 cases brandy.

From Alexandria: 71 bales cotton.

HOW MANY WORDS
Do YOU Know?

Roosevelt Knew 125,000 Words.
Lloyd George Knows 100,000 Words.
Shakespeare Knew 24,000 Words.

THE EDITOR of the New Standard Dictionary states that "the average well-educated American knows from 60,000 to 70,000 words. Every well-read person of fair ability and education will be able to understand, as used 50,000 words."

Compare the estimated vocabularies of Roosevelt and Lloyd George with Shakespeare's, which was the largest of the 16th century. Milton's, the next largest numbered 13,000 words. It is apparent how amazingly the English language has grown.

To-day in order to keep abreast of the times—to be among "the well-read people of fair ability"—a man must know twice as many words as did the Bard of Avon. To forge ahead—to be a well-educated man—he should treble the master dramatist's vocabulary.

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.....

Age..... Occupation.....

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MADRAS.

SURAT DICTATORS ARRESTED.

Congressmen Heavily Punished

The 26th "Dictator" of Surat District Congress Committee was arrested at Sarbhon (Bardoli Taluka) for leading a procession in Bardoli Village on Jallianvala Bag day on 6th inst. Two meetings, one at Puni and the other at Sarbhon were held, and the villagers were exhorted by the "Dictator" to continue the fight vigorously till the end was achieved. After being arrested, the "Dictator" was taken to Bardoli lock-up, walking.

SALT LAW BROKEN.

The 26th "Dictator" of Surat District Congress Committee was arrested at Karadi (Jalalpore Taluka) for breaking the Salt law by picking up illicit salt from a neighbouring crack. Hundreds of villagers from Karadi Mahwad, Dandi, Act, etc., took part in picking up illicit salt with the "Dictator" In the noon, a public meeting was held in Azeed Maidan and the "Dictator" exhorted the audience to continue law breaking as long as Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai were in Jail. In the meeting 13 persons including "Dictator" were arrested and taken to Jalalpore custody.

CONVICTIONS.

Three men were placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, Mr. Kunle, and were charged under Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1) and Indian Press Emergency Act. All the three were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment plus 25 Rs. fine, in default, one month more for the first charge, and for the second charge 6 months' rigorous imprisonment only. Both sentences were to run concurrently.

The above three workers together with another Congressman were placed before the City Magistrate Mr. Isapji Patel, on 8th inst. The latter was charged under C.L.A.A. 17 (1) and I.P.C. 465 and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment plus 100 Rs. fine, in default, 4 months' more, and for the second charge 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, plus, 50 Rs. fine in default one and a half months' more, both the sentences to run concurrently

RELEASE ON PAROLE.

A prominent merchant of Surat arrested under the Emergency Ordinance, was released yesterday on the condition of presenting himself daily before a Surat Police Officer. A Congressman of Olpad arrested under Emergency Ordinance was released for giving undertaking not to take part in Congress activities.

JUSTICE ROWLATT RETIRES

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Author of the Rowlatt Act in India) who had been a judge of the King's Bench Division for nearly 20 years, is retired.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt became known as the "cobbler judge" when he adopted a method of boot-repairing described to him by a witness.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt was 50 years old when appointed in August 1913 and is a specialist in revenue and company law.

Protection Or Expropriation?

True Nature Of Monument Amendment Bill Exposed

BLOW TO INDIA'S PROPERTY RIGHTS TO ANTIQUITIES

DISSENTING MINUTES TO ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Considerable controversy over the question whether archoeological treasures of India should be unearthed by private agencies and if so, on what conditions has found expression in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Ancient Monument Preservation Act Amendment Bill. Four members out of 14 have attached minutes of Dissent.

The report of the Committee runs:—

The intention of the proposed section 20 is that when the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that antiquities exist in any area, he should be empowered to protect them against destruction or removal and to preserve them for the benefit of the nation generally. Accordingly, the section empowers him to declare the area to be protected, and thereupon ownership and possession of all antiquities buried in the area vest in the Government. The intention is not, however, to interfere in any other way with the rights of the owners or occupiers of land in the protected area, such as their rights to sink wells, excavate foundations for buildings, and so on. We consider that the section does not bring this out sufficiently clearly, and we have amended it accordingly. We have made a consequential amendment in clause (a) of subsection (1) of proposed section 20A (now 20B). These two sections, as amended by us, now definitely limit the powers of the Governor-General in Council to the restriction and regulation of "excavation for archaeological purposes".

AUTHORITY OF ENTRY.

The Bill as drafted provided merely for the declaration of a protected area, and for the acquisition of the area, if after investigation it is found that the area contains an ancient monument or antiquities of national interest and value. It made no provision whereby the officers of Government or licensees would have power to enter upon a protected area in order to make the necessary investigations. We consider it desirable that officers of the Archaeologicgal Department, and licensees acting under the supervision of these officers, should have this power, and that a statutory provision should be made for the payment of compensation to the owners or occupiers of land for all damage done. We have inserted a new section 20A accordingly, whereunder these officers and licensees may enter upon any private land, but only with the written permission of the Collector, who will see to it that the entry does not cause unnecessary inconvenience.

In this connection, we considered the question of inserting a provision in the Act requiring that the stage of investigation should not be prolonged indefinitely to the prejudice of the owners and occupiers of land but we are of opinion that a statutory provision might be undesirably inelastic. We have, however, received an assurance from Government that the rules will provide that ordinarily he stage of investigation shall not be allowed to continue for longer than one year, and that after one year, the area shall be either abandoned or acquired under the provisions of section 20C.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Clause 4.—We have added this clause in order to clear up a doubtful point in the interpretation of proposed section 10A (4), read with section 21 of the main Act. It may be argued that if the Local Government under section 10A (4) should decide that no compensation is payable, then the aggrieved person has no remedy under section 21, as this section relates to disputes as to the amount of compensation and does not specifically cover the case where the dispute is whether any compensation at all is payable. In order to provide with certainty that section 21 shall apply in all cases we have amended it slightly.

PREFERENCE TO INDIANS.

We discussed at length the proposal that provision should be made in the Bill itself that in granting licences preference should be given to Indians or to Indian Associations. We received an assurance from Government that no conflict between applicants is likely to arise for many years to come, as applications will be very few; and we were also assured that in the event of a conflict arising, the policy of Government would be to give preference to Indian applicants. With these assurance we are content.

NOT TO LEAVE INDIA.

We also considered at length the proposal to insert in the Bill provisions which will restrict the rule-making powers of Government in relation to the division of antiquities between a licensee discovering them and the Government. Our desire is that the interests of India should be paramount, and that no antiquity should be given to a licensee which would be of national importance in an indian national collection. Here again, we are assured that this is the policy of Government, which following the precedents of Egypt and other countries, will be expressed in the rules made under the Act. As it would be extremely difficult to frame suitable statutory provisions, we accept the assurance and leave the Bill unamended in his respect. In this connection, it may also be mentioned that we are in general agreement that human relics of historic or religious importance should never be allowed to leave India and should always remain the property of the nation." The report is signed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir F. Noyce, Mr. J. C. French, Mr. N. N. Anklasaria, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Mohd. Yamin Khan, Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, Mr. B. N. Misra, Capt. Lal Chand, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Rai Har Bilas Sarda and Mr. A. N. Dutta in their minute of dissent state: "We are unable to accept the principles underlying the Bill. The new (proposed) section of the Bill under discussion and embodies two principles, namely (i) that from the date of notification antiquities buried in "proected" areas shall be and remain in the possession, of Government until ownership thereof is transferred, and (ii) that some of the antiquities, however valuable, found buried in notified area, may be given away to foreign scholars and exploiters to be taken away by them to foreign countries. We find ourselves unable to accept these two principles.

"BILL ULTRA VIRES."

In the first place, we draw attention to the fact that the Indian Legislature, being a subordinate and not to a sovereign Legislature, cannot extinguish private rights of property. So far as we understand the legal position, property rights in subterranean antiquities are on no different footing from those in the subterraneam commercial articles, for example minerals; at any rate this is the position in some provinces, e. g., Bengal. The notes on the clauses state that clause 3 purports to vest all rights in antiquities found in "protected" areas in Government, so that any person, including the original owner, removing them would be guilty of theft. In our opinion this is a case where the Indian Legislature purports to extinguish rights of private property as recognised by the law of the country so far. We fear the Bill is "ultra vires" in this sense.

We consider that the bill is fundamentally defective in as much as it does not make statutory provision for certain highly important matters which, in our opinion, should be provided for in the Act itself and not by rules thereunder. We may give a few illustrations:

PROVISION FOR COMPENSATION.

(i) We think a formal statutory provision should be inserted providing for compensation to all those whose property rights are expropriated or to whom loss, damage or inconvenience, is caused.

(ii) Statutory provision should be made for the following and similar matters:—

(a) The excavation of places e. g. stupas, the sites of tombs or chhatris, stone monuments to heroes erected on or near the spot where they died, the sites marking the birthplace of India's famous men should not be allowed to be excavated by any foreign or non-Government agency, except where the applicant for the license to excavate belongs to the community concerned and is domiciled in India.

TRUE NATURE OF BILL.

(b) Our most fundamental objection is to the non-insertion of a clause declaring that valuable antiquities shall be and remain the property of the nation and shall not under any circumstances be allowed to be removed out of the country. The removal of many antiquities and relics has already done incalculable and irreparable damage with the result that for a serious study of India's ancient history one has to rely to a very large extent on collections abroad. These priceless treasures cannot now be got back. The question we have put to ourselves is whether the Bill as amended will help to stop the removal from India of such additional antiquarian treasures as may be discovered by licensed excavators from abroad. We are satisfied that the Bill should, but does not provide reasonable safeguards against such further damage. Not only does it purport to legalise a serious invasion of private property rights, but is a menace against the entire Indian nation's rights of property in India's antiquities. Its real object is to facilitate and legalise the removal of irreplacable antiquities

ARGUMENT OF DUPLICATES.

It may be argued that the rules will in all probability provide the division of only those antiquities of which duplicates are available. We fear such an argument is based on a misapprehension. Duplicates of antiquities are extremely rare, since they were seldom manufactured en masse. What may appear to the present generation a mere duplicate may on closer examination in the light of information not available at present prove to be an original in its own way. The date or age may vary. The material may be different. The artistic technique may not be the same.

We may illustrate our point by reference to the controversy raging round a certain pillar which, though generally ascribed to Emperor Asoka, does not bear the same type or extent of polish as the average Asokan pillar, and is therefore held by some not to be Asokan. Even coins and seals which appear to be mere duplicates are often found on closer examination to possess peculiarities. The presumption that duplicates can safely be parted with is in practice untenable and may prove mischievous. Broadly speaking, antiquities can not furnish genuine duplicates such as can be given away without prejudice to the national interest.

Secondly, a country of the size of India where numerous museums are already in existence and many more are springing up—e.g. the valuable collections of the Bharat Kala Bhavan, Benares—has an almost inexhaustible capacity for absorbing even genuine duplicates. There is no reason why even when a genuine duplicate is available shiuld be allowed to go abroad rather than be made over to a public museum somewhere in the country. Students of history and archaelogy already find themselves handicapped by the fact that archaeological material is not easily available locally or within a reasonable distance.

DECLINE OFFER.

We take the strongest possible exception to the view that Indian antiquities should be treated as semi-commercial wares, some of which can be sold or given away in exchange for financial or other assistance in carrying on exploration work. If foreign students of Indian archaeology whether individuals or bodies are not prepared to assist India for the mere love of their work and its cultural value to humanity, but insist upon immediate and tangible recompense in the form of share in the finds India should, in the interests of the present and future generations decline the offer with thanks. We are sure that this is the view generally held among those communities which are primarily concerned in the preservation of subterranean antiquities. Rather than permitting the remival of her treasures abroad and thus risk their loss for ever, India should continue to let them remain buried under ground, till such time as her own children are ready to take up the work. While she should always be ready to welcome genuine scholars, she should not give facilities to gamblers in antiquities or commercialised explorers. Archaeological research in India has so far maintained a comparatively non-commercial character; we would like it to continue to remain uncontaminated by the commercialisation implicit in the permission granted to foreigners to excavate on the understanding that some of the finds may be divided. Antiquities must not be treated as if they are minerals.

(iv) It is essential that in a matter like this, Indian opinion should be allowed to have an effective voice in the administration of the law relating to archaeology. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that while the Egyptian Government could at once proceed to the length of cancelling Mr. Howard Carter's excavating license, the Government of India as at present constituted cannot be expected to take a similarly strong line of action against European and American licenses. A statutory body, not merely advisory but to a large extent administrative, should be constituted. It should be fully representative of Indian non-official opinion and interests. The framing of the rules should be entrusted to it. In particular, the rules relating to the disposal of finds should be framed and administered by such a body.

Finally we hold that a period of one year for the completion of the investigation inserted in the Bill is too long and should be curtailed to six months. Further, any outside interference with the owner's property rights should take place only after he is fully compensated.

Although we do not press for a statutory provision for the following matters, we urge that the rules to be framed must provide for them.

Such matters are:

(a) Before any license is granted for excavation in a notified area public notice shall be given giving description of the area and the reasons which Government have for permitting excavation in that area and inviting both objections and applications from intending licensees.

(b) In issuing licenses preference should always be given to Indians."

NO NEED FOR HURRY

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's dissenting minute says:—

"On the eve of constitutional reforms, and the impending changes in the form of Government, I am of opinion that a measure like this might have waited for 2 or 3 years. I do not think that objects of archaeological interests buried underground are likely to be lost or destroyed during this time. But if a legislation like this is, at all to be taken up now, I should like to emphasise that no objects of antiquarian interest, which are unique in character, and which are of national importance should be allowed to be taken out of India; and this should be provided, if possible, in the Act itself, instead of in the Rules, which are subject to revision without reference to the Legislature.

INDIANS FIRST

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in another note says:—

The word "area" in section 20 (1) is too wide and would include even a private building. I would restrict its meaning to only open plots and lands to be declared a protected area.

I am in favour of antiquities found from private property which comes under the protected area to be divided with the original owner of the property, if he wishes to have a share in them.

I am not content with the assurance regarding preferential licenses to Indians. I would permit licensees being given to only Indians in the first instance and to others, only if Indian licensees are not all forthcoming. I would suggest this proviso to be made a part of the Act.

I am in favour of some non-Official members of the Central Legislature and some official experts to form a Committee to frame rules under the Act.—A.P.I.

BANDRA SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT AND PAGEANT

Parsi Orphanage Win Honours

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 11.

Once again after two years, the Schools tournament, attracted a large crowd to the St. Stanislaus' grounds yesterday evening. The admission to the enclosure was by tickets, but the roofs of outlying houses and the trees bordering the compound afforded free seats to those who had not the coppers to spare.

As the Minister for Education was indisposed, Rao Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Agriculture filled in the gap as President, Dr. D'Monte, President of the Municipality, Mr. H. R. Michael, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, and the city fathers received the Rao Bahadur at the gate

The programme, consisting of 14 items was very interesting, but the time occupied by several items bored the spectators, many of whom left before the whole programme was completed.

CARRIED LAURELS OF THE WAY

To the Bai Avabai Petit Parsi Girls Orphanage, went the laurels of the day., upon the unanimous verdict of the judges, backed by "vox populi." Their item, "Pitchers and Pictures at the Well" supported by a large cast of girls, was a symbolic and picturesque representation of water-filling at a well, followed by a scene of prayer and purification.

The St. Stanislaus Institution, who carried trophies in both their items, gave a fine display of group balancing and callisthenics. Marble-like statues in classic poses was a special feature in which the boys of St. Stanislaus scored greatly in capturing the cup for the senior boys. The display of St. Andrew's though not so picturesque was interesting from the viewpoint of physiculture and muscle-control.

The tiny tots-and girls at that—of St. Elias school deserved the prize for their splendid display in acrobatic tumbling and pyramid forming. The "Summer Dance" executed by the girls of St. Aloysius' would have secured the Junior Girls Cup, but that it lacked precision and grace of movement. The girls of the Municipal Maratal school took away that trophy with their "Musical Lageem Drill."

A "SPANISH BELLE."

If anything contributed towards decision being given in favour of St. Andrew's in the Senior Girls Cup, it was the outstanding figure of the girl who, decked out as a Spanish belle performed the dance with ease and elegance.

One item that was a "hair-raiser" and provided tense moments, was the "Chimney Balance." On set of bottles, a wooden platform was placed, on top of this 4 glass tumblers supported another plank, over this, yet again, another set of glasses and a platform. The final platform was supported by glass lamp chimneys. Then on top of this forboding structure the performer stood and balanced.

After full 4½ hours, the programme came to a close, and the judges, viz.: Mr. E. W. Perry, Offg. Educational Secretary to Govt., Mr. M. S. Jayaker, Collector, B.S.D. and Capt. Alban D'Souza awarded their decision as follows:—

The Championship Cup for the Best Item. The Bai A. Petit Parsi Girls Orphanage.

The Senior Boys Cup, St. Stanislaus Institution.

The Senior Boys Cup 1st, prize: St. Andrew's High School.

The Junior Boys Cup: 2nd prize: St. Stanislaus Institution.

The Junior Boys Cup 1st prize: St. Elias School.

The Junior Girls Cup 2nd prize: Municipal Girls School.

The remaining 8 trophies were distributed in their order of merit.

Rao Bahadur Kambli thanked the Municipality for the honour done him, and congratulated the schools on their fine display.

After the distribution of prizes, the crowd dispersed, quite pleased with the show for which Mr. J. P. D'Mello is mainly responsible.

SURAT ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

"Dictator" Gets 2 Years

SURAT, April 11.

The 25th Surat 'dictator' has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default two months more and the 26th 'dictator' to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment both in connection with national week activities.

Two others arrested in the same connection were sentenced one to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default one month more and the other to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default one month.

Another man arrested for not reporting himself to the police as per terms of parole was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 6 months more by the City Magistrate, to-day.—A. P.

X-WORD SYNDICATE GORAKHPUR

APRIL COMPETITION NO. 6.

PASTIME. PROFIT.

Rs. 1,600

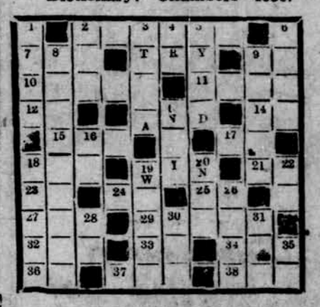
1st Prize Rs. 900. **2nd Prize Rs. 300.**

Sp. Prizes.—Rs. 200 for the sender of the largest number of tries. Rs. 200 for correct solutions posted on or before 20th April 1932. Fifteen consolation prizes of one Chambers Dictionary (12s. each.

Fee.—Rs. 2 each for the first ten entries and each subsequent entry Re. 1.

Last date for posting entries 30th April, 1932.

Dictionary:—Chambers' 1930.



RULES

Prizes strictly on merit. Correct solution must agree letter for letter with the key solution deposited in the Bank as usual. M. O. receipt and an addressed envelope for the result sheet must accompany solution. Every qualified entry gets a prize. Entries may be made on plain paper. Result ten days after the closing date.

All the clues are almost direct. Abbreviations are not indicated as such. Pfx., Suff., Same as, have not been used. In order to make the puzzle more attractive and easier very few alternatives have been used. Dash means one word.

HEAVY PRIZES GUARANTEED.

Address to: The Secretary, Cross-word Syndicate, Gorakhpur, U.P.

I have read the above rules and accept them as final and legally binding upon me.

Name.....

Address.....

CLUES ACROSS

2. A small ——.
7. The French word for water.
9. To live.
10. A divine messenger.
11. Pallisades.
12. Lo.
14. TL (actual).
15. Destiny.
17. Victoria Cross.
18. A snood.
21. Stop.
23. Horse-power.
24. RA (actual).
25. Before.
27. The possessive of it.
29. The water-lily of Egypt.
32. To dress.
33. A Chinese mile.
34. But.
36. TC (actual).
37. An expression of disgust.
38. A rude kind of violin...

CLUES DOWN.

1. Faithful.
2. To pull.....
3. TTLA (actual)
4. Trustee.
5. LYBD (actual).
6. A skin.
8. Restorative.
9. The female of the dog.
13. The fist. (curtailed).
16. For God.
18. A.....garment.
19. Fellow.
20. NOT (actual).
22. A bone.
26. Pa. t. and pa. p. of ring.
28. Solicitor-General
30. OIH (actual).
31. A small French coin.
35. I and others.

CROSS-WORD SYNDICATE, GORAKHPUR

N.B.—The Key Solution of our APRIL COMPETITION has been deposited in the Bank under a sealed cover signed by five leading legal practitioners. It will be opened on the 5th of May in their presence. Every competitor is allowed to be present at that time.

On the request of a large number of our competitors we have fixed 3-5-1932 as the last posting date for entries to our April Competition.

RESULT OF LEAP YEAR X-WORDS

ACROSS:—1. Appal. 6. Eche. 10. Muslim. 12. Lag. 13. Mo. 14. Patin 16. Emal. 18. Randy. 20. Resin. 21. UC. 27. Boo. 29. As. 31. Mux 34. Ranger. 37. Ant. 38. Hope.

DOWN:—1. Am. 2. Pummel. 3. Psoas. 5. Lip. 7. Clinch. 8. Hand. 9. Eg 11. Mar. 15. Tau. 16. Erst. 17. Lig. 23. Sorro(w). 26. Dunt. 28. Or. 30. Sain. 31. Man. 33. Use.

The first prize of Rs. 800/- has been shared by the following competitors for their correct solutions: (Rs. 66/10 per share).

S. M. Wali Rizvi, Amroha, B. S. Darbari, Advocate, Agra. Surajmal, Nagpur, Bhola Ram Gupta, Calcutta. Gopi Krishna, Jubbulpur, (2 sh.). Vindeshwari Pershad, Allahabad. Narayan Rao, Sausar. Sohan Lal Sharma, Meerut. G. L. Srivastava, Lucknow (2 sh.) and Gangatharam, Ottapalam, South Malabar.

The following competitors had sent solutions with one error each and will get the minimum guaranteed prize of Rs. 20/- per share:

Bimal Chandra Gupta, Lucknow (7 sh.) Chhannu Lal Devedi, Lucknow. Munni Bibi, Allahabad. C. P. Srivastava, Allahabad. Mrs. B. G. De, Allahabad. Jainti Pd. Jain, Meerut. S. Somnathan, Cawnpore (3 sh.) Miss Nilima Ghosh, Allahabad. Haresh Chandra Agarwala, Allahabad. Kh. Athar Husain, Lucknow. Mrs. Dhanraj Dar, Lucknow. H. N. Khanna, Etawah. Satyadeo, Raipur (2 sh.) Tariqat Ullah, Gorakhpur. Mrs. Durgadei, Chhapra (4 sh.) Ram Murti Goel, Bareilly (2 sh.) S. M. Wali Rizvi, Amroha (2 sh.) Munish Chander Kappur, Roorkee. H. L. Shah, Allahabad. Gauri Shanker Shah, Allahabad. Anand Ballabh Pant, Lucknow. Jaduraj Bali, Sultanpur. M. S. Joshi, Governor's Camp, Nainital (2 sh.). Jugal Kishore Shah, Lucknow. Miss Kamala Nag, Calcutta, Moni Lal Paul Allahabad. Girja Pati Upadhya, Basti. H. S. Darbari, Advocate Agra (4 sh.). Shambhu Dayal Gupta, Lucknow. Sharda Pd. Srivastava, Gorakhpur. Jiwan Das, Benares. C. B. Kapoor, Addl. Munsif Jaunpur. A. R. Gupta, Mhow. Ladli Pd. Advocate, Meerut. D. H. P. Chughta, Shahjehanpur. B. P. Chatterjee, Arrah. Kanhya Lal, Allahabad. R. C. Agarwala, Allahabad. T. Bhattacharya, Benares. Gopi Chander Ganguli, Allahabad. Girwar Dhar Pd. Arrah (2 sh.). Mr J. Alexander, Allahabad. Sohan Lal Sharma, Meerut (2 sh.). Shri Nandan Pd. Sub-Judge, Arrah and Narottam Pd. Gupta, Allahabad.

Messrs. G. L. Srivastava, Lucknow and Gopi Krishna, Jubbulpur, will get Rs. 100/- each for sending in the first two correct solutions.

Mr. Bimal Chander Gupta, Vakil, Lucknow (the well-known Cross word adventurer) will get Rs. 200/- for sending in 220 entries.

Mr. Vindeshwari Pd., Allahabad and Mr. Sohan Lal Sharma, Meerut, will get Rs. 50/- each as the best student competitors.

The Lady Winners will share Rs. 100/- in proportion to their share in the 2nd prize. (Rs. 10/- per share).

A large number of competitors have been awarded consolation prizes.

Claims for rescrutiny must be made within four days of the announcement of the result. They should be accompanied with a fee of Re. 1/- each, which shall be remitted if we are in error.

The Secretary.

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For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

EMPTY ELECTION WAR CHESTS

Only Hindenburg Coalition Could Afford To Fight

ANALYSIS OF GERMAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(From a Correspondent)

BERLIN, March 20.

In view of Hindenburg's success at the polls, the following analysis of the position of the contesting parties and their chances of success, after the undecisive result of the first ballot, will be read with interest.

The elections of March 13th would have been over if Von Hindenburg had got more than half of all the votes. But as he got 168452 votes less, and thus could not get the absolute majority over all his opponents, he will have to try his luck again according to the constitution.

In the Reichstag elections of 1930, 35 millions came to the pools but in the Presidential elections this year 37 millions gave their votes, of these 18 million voted for Hindenburg. Then came Hitler with 11 millions and Thalmar (communist) with 5 millions. The Fascist Hitler wonnearly million votes more than in the general elections and the Communists 400000 votes, while the parties supporting Hindenburg social democrats, centre (catholics), state party, economic (middle class, party and agrarian (Landvolk) together lost 2,200,000 votes which is about what the Nationalist Hugenberg candidate got, exactly 2 1|2 million and odd.

HITLER THE "UPSTART".

If these nationalists had stood for Hindenburg (which they might have done but for the anti-catholic hatred against Bruening), the Presidential election would have been overwhelming, but it appears they will not put up a new candidate after their Stalthelen (War Veterans) candidate had withdrawn from the next contest. Hugenbergians do not want to stand for Hitler because he is 'playing (toying) with the 'words' Socialism and Labour. Moreover, he is an upstart who wants to dictate to Hugenbergians taking advantage of their weakness. And Hitler wants to try his luck once more alone.

Hitler won this time 2 to 3 times the votes of the last Reichstag elections in most places in Mainz, he even got 5 times the number of former voters for him. He lost nowhere his former ground.

CATHOLICS AGAINST BRUENING POLICY.

As regards Hindenburg coalition, they gained very little even where more votes were given for Hindenburg. Altogether they lost as said before 2,200 000 votes on the basis of the Reichstag elections. They lost largely in 25 out of 35 electorates. Most of these are Catholic electorates. Instead of supporting Bruening's candidate, even the Catholics voted against him. This showed that all the Government parties in coalition have lost their prestige in such a large part of Germany, Catholic and Protestant, which accounts for the volume of success of Hitler because, the Hitlerites promise everything to the poorer middle class, while the Government have nearly ruined them by its taxation and fiscal policy.

Among big towns over 200.000 inhabitants, except Berlin and Hamburg, there are 23 such. In these, Hitler gained 1-1|2 to 2 times, in Stuttgart even more.

The town proletariat must be expected to vote for Communists as they are dissatisfied with social democrats. But, in these proletarian class conscious German towns and cities, they did not vote for Communism, which shows how the city and town population is getting disgusted with social-Democrats and Communists alike.

In Berlin and Potsdam, Hindenburg's voters were 45 per cent. Hitler's 30 per cent and Thalman's 23 per cent.

AEROPLANE SHOWER OF PAMPHLETS.

All this noise which left the Presidential election undecided cost in Berlin alone more than eighty waggons of paper. By aeroplane for Hindenburg alone 3 million leaflets were thrown down The aeroplanes covered 24,455 kilometers (or 15,235 miles). 100.000 meetings were held throughout Germany within one week. Nearly 4 million radio receivers were transmitting news of election results. At 4 persons per receiver, 16 million persons were hearing till 2 a.m. There were 68,000 booths for polling and 700,000 persons officiated in conducting them. Half a million persons were busy with counting alone the results.

800 persons were arrested in Berlin for transgressing election "orders"; 80 magistrates were issuing orders of arrest. In one day including the nights preceding and following elections. 400 were arrested in Berlin, 320 were set free the day after elections. In Berlin, 5000 meetings were held by all parties within one week. In the sport palace alone. 8 political meetings were held comprising 120,000 persons.

All parties have emptied their cash chest for this undecisive election. Again they have to start a campaign and they don't know how to get so much money. Even the Social democrat and Hitler parties seem to be bankrupt. The Communists did not—probably could not—for want of money. make as much propaganda as they did in the Reichstag elections.

"VOTING FOR BOLSHEVISM."

The ex-fighting (shock troop) men of Hitler have issued a denunciation of Hitler and his party saying a vote to Hitler is a vote to Bolshevism and therefore ask all to vote for Hindenburg. Another group asks not to vote for any at all. But the workers think, whether Hitler or Hindenburg comes as president, there will be a combination between the two for establishing dictatorship against workmen. They say, even if Hitler fails in elections, he will be taken legally into the Cabinet so he loses nothing by failure. The social democrats are therefore denounced as helpers of Hitler in the name of "fighting Hitler on Hindenburg front."

A FASCINATING CITY

Appreciation Of Mysore

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mysore the capital of the model state of Mysore is one of the most fascinating cities that one comes across in South India. Like many cities it is not one of those that has grown up haphazard, by the inhabitants adding to it according to their immediate requirements. on the other hand it is not one of those cities which have been laid down with mathematical accuracy according to the design of a great architect. Adherence to the regularity of a plan will tend to make the views of a town monotonous by reason of their expectedness.

To keep a visitor engrossed there should be a surprise element in a city, which will keep him guessing to the end as to what is coming next. To use a paradox there should be an "ordered disorder", or to put it, in another way there should be an ordered confusion in the design which will keep the visitor in a delightful anticipation of what is coming next. Such a city is Mysore, which by reason of its very unexpectedness exercises on the observant person, a peculiar fascination.

TWO OBJECTS OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST.

From whichever point the city of Mysore may be viewed there are two objects which will at once arrest the eye. The golden gutter of the palace domes in the sunlight is visible from all parts of the city. At night, if the Maharaja be in residence a scarlet light in the top-most turret of the palace informs the humblest of his subjects of his being in their midst. The other outstanding object, which forms a superb relief background to what would otherwise have been a city set in an arid plain, and which despite its superb buildings could not have caught the eye, is the Chamundi Hill.

This hill is an isolated one and its presence can scarcely be accounted for in a flat country. It has very little soil on it, and supports very sparse vegetation, being for the most part composed of solid rock. Most of its approaches are precipitous and would have remained impracticable, but for the constructive skill of engineers who have devised both foot, and motor roads to the top. Despite its forbidding appearance Chamundi fascinates the visitor Whichever part of the town a person may happen to be in, he will see the austere lines of Chamundi Hill which seem to follow everywhere. Chamundi is the counterbalance to the town provided to the observer by nature. This hill accounts for quite half the fascination of Mysore. It is also sacred in that at its top is a temple which houses the goddess, Chamundi-Durga, the outelary deity of the Mysore ruling family.

STRANGE CONTRASTS.

Undoubtedly the principal fascination of Mysore is the delightful irregularity of its arrangement. Adjacent to a palatial mansion belonging to some Ursu, a member of the ruling family, will be seen a bazaar with its concomitants of dirt and a superfluity of noise, and then will open up to the view a splendidly laid boulevard protected by shade trees from the sun, and having beautiful green parks on either side where the townsfolk may take their pleasure at their own convenience. A sudden turn in the road precipitates one into the heart of a thickly populated area, with rows of private houses forming long streets. Many of these houses are more than a hundred years old, and often beautiful wood carving may be seen in their door, and window frames, and in the wooden pillars supporting the front verandah. At the end of the long street one emerges into a wide circle, or confluence of roads, in the immediate vicinity of the palace.

As a friend once remarked to the writer, "Oh you can never lose your way in Mysore because in the end all roads within the Municipal limits lead to the Palace". He was quite right for except for the trunk roads leading away from the capital, all roads eventually land one into one of the circles which for the most part are situated in the neighbourhood of the palace, the glittering, gold encrusted dome of which at once catches the eye. The town owes its prosperity to a large extent to the fact of the Maharaja having made it the seat of Government, and to the great personal interest he takes in its improvement. The general plan on which Mysore is built is that of a gigantic wheel having for its hub, the Palace, the numerous roads radiating therefrom, forming the spokes of the wheel.

WHEN THE LIGHTS BLAZE.

To feel the real fascination of Mysore it should be seen at night from the top of Chamundi from where the town appears spread out in a blaze of electric lights which seem to flicker by reason of the distance. A little close observation will show the lines of light marking the roads. A string of of glittering dots almost on the horizon indicates the presence of that marvel of engineering skill, the Kannambadi Dam, across the river Cauvery. The view forms a sight which is calculated to awe into an admiring silence even the most garrulously inclined. On a starry night it would require but a little stretch of the imagination to think that the city of Mysore was a vast lake providing a dazzling reflection of the heavenly host glittering in its setting in that dark, velvet enshion of illimitability, the tropical sky.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIANS IN BRAZIL

Interesting Reply To Interpellations In Assembly

In view of the announcement of the terms of the Capetown Agreement by Sir Fazli Hussain last week, in which reference was made to a scheme of colonisation of Indians from South Africa in countries outside India the interpellations and replies on the subject in the Assembly regarding opportunities for Indian in Brazil will be read with interest.

The following questions were asked by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., in the recent session of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:

(a) Is it a fact that the approximate number of Indians in Brazil is about 2,000; and are Government aware that Brazil is a vast country with abundant natural resources, and climatic conditions similar to that of India?

(b) Are Government aware that the Government of Brazil has opened her door on equal basis, and without racial prejudice to the emigrants?

(c) Are Government aware that from 1926 to 1930 an annual average of one lakh of emigrants landed in Brazil from Europe, Japan, and other countries?

(d) Are Government aware that much propaganda is done in many European countries, and in Japan, with a view to encourage emigration to Brazil?

(e) Are Government aware of the existence of the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society, 189 Hornby Road, Bombay, which disseminates information on Brazil to intending emigrants and travellers?

(f) Do Government propose to explore the possibility of assisting the Colonial returned Indians to settle in Brazil by issuing necessary passports, and affording other facilities for emigration?

(g) Is there any officer located in Brazil to look after the interests of the Indians in Brazil? If so, who is he?

IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Sir Evelyn Howell:—

(a) Government are prepared to accept the information supplied by the Hon. Member as substantially correct.

(b) Government have no special information as to the general immigration policy of the Brazilian Government; but they are aware that it issued a decree prohibiting all foreign immigration for a period of one year with effect from the 1st January 1931.

(c), (d) and (e) Government have no special information.

(f) In view of the answer to part (b), Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by taking up the Hon. Member's suggestion at present.

(g) His Majesty's Ambassador in Brazil at Rio de Janeiro is responsible for looking after the interests of all British Subjects in that country.

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Tired? Depressed? Lack energy? Sleepless? Start to-day the Nestle's Malted Milk way to glorious health and vitality! Rich in vitamins A. B. D & E, doctors recommend Nestle's Malted Milk as the perfect tonic-food for growing children, invalids and sick. Made in America Nestle's Malted Milk is obtainable everywhere at Rs. 2/- Large bottle.

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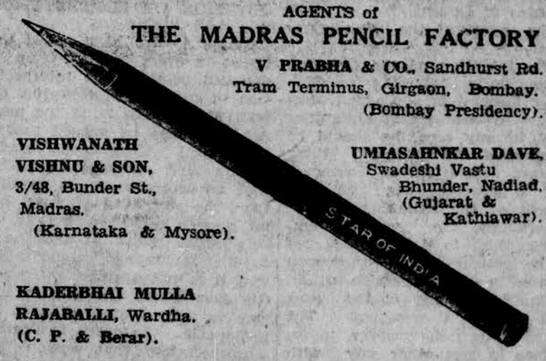

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SOVEREIGN, increases Vitality, Memory, Brain Power & youthfulness, infuses strength into nerves, builds up the body, removes debility, depression nervousness and over-excitability.

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ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES.

YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY.

B. C.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Shorts Covering Increasing

ABNORMALLY HOT WEATHER OVER SOUTH TEXAS

General Sentiment Improving

BOMBAY, April 12.

The firmness displayed by Wheat Market is reflected on stocks and cotton. Shorts are more inclined to cover their unprotected interest and the recent shake out of the long interest has improved the technical situation of the market. The general feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and the present decline offers a good opportunity to build up a constructive position. If the situation is judged on its own merits, chances favour a lasting improvement.

On Monday the New York Cotton Futures Market was weak during the early part on weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation but later recovered partially on short covering.

Prices opened at a rise of 5 to 7 points, but declined 14 points from the opening level on nervous long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street. At about noon the market touched the lowest level of day as there was steady flow of short covering which rallied prices 8 points and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.13c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened firm at a rise of 4 points. At the opening there was scattered buying in the absence of any selling. Later on the market was quiet with operators holding aloof. Chief interest is centred on the American financial situation. The market closed quiet at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 16 points at 4.84d.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 2 points and Egyptian Cotton Futures closed unchanged to a decline of 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 42 to 44 points.

GOOD PROFITS ON PURCHASES

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices were steadier on further short covering. As stated yesterday the American Government Wheat estimate at 458 million bushels against 644 million bushels last year, 820 millions in 1930, and 905 million in 1929 indicates that farmers are responsive to unproductive prices. This is not only in America but even in India, the reduction in the cotton crop was about 8 per cent. in 1930 and about 18 per cent. in 1931.

About the middle of February, we pointed out that Wall Street operators holding a short interest would possibly endeavour to shake out the large existing long interest held by foreigners before bulling the market and it seems that with the help of Farm Board rumours and political and financial conditions in America they have succeeded. The general opinion is that next month there may be considerable short covering as owing to the high spot basis ruling, few tenders are expected and a scarcity of contracts is probable.

Acreage reduction estimates are still rather premature but present low prices compared with Wheat should cause a larger reduction than 10 per cent. Cotton bought at low prices during the planting season invariably has shown a good profit later in the season on its usual inevitable crop scares.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 6.20 +.07
Lowest 6.02 —.11.

(New York July Highest 6.36 (2 p.m.; Lowest 6.21 (11-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following valuable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, cotton steadier consequence firmer stocks. Advance wheat.

New York:—Cotton early weakness with stock market. Rallied later with wheat.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-49 a.m.; New York cables: Our selling man wires from South says: "It is abnormally hot and retarding planting."

10-54 a.m.: Market nervous, lower covering.

3-39 p.m.: New York market followed Stocks market which firmed on advance in the Wheat market.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th inst. (5-38 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.

"Recent advance due to heavy short covering for east. Tone nervous awaiting fresh factors American market disappointing but values readily respond to any constructive feature.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Apr. 11.

May	6.16 +03
July	6.34 +03
October	6.59 +02
December	6.76 +02
January 1933	6.86 +03
Middling Spot	6.25 +05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Apr. 11.

March	
May	6.15 +02
July	6.33 +02
Middling Spot	6.13 —

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time)

May	6.06
July	6.25
October	6.40

New York Noon Call,

May	6.07
July	6.25
October	6.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Apr. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 11.

	Quotations	Closing
Mar. 1932		
Apr. 1932		4.51—01
May 1932	4.51	4.49—01
June 1929		4.47—01
July 1932	4.49	4.46—02
August 1932		4.46—02
Sept. 1932		4.46—03
Oct. 1932	4.50	4.46—04
Nov. 1932		4.48—04
Dec. 1932		4.51—03
Jan. 1933	4.57	4.52—04
Feb. 1933		4.54—04
March 1933		4.57—04
April 1933		4.59—01
May 1933		4.62—01
Middling Spot		4.84 +16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 11.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

March	
May	6.16
July	6.30
October	6.48
November	6.58
December	6.63
January 1933	6.68
March	6.72
F.G.F. Spot	6.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 11.

Broach Fully good (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.57
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.69
Oomra Fine (No. 1, Staple	5.23
Oomra Superfine (No. 1, Staple)	5.38
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
Bengal Good	3.78
Bengal Fully Good	3.88
Bengal Fine	3.98
Scinde Fully Good	3.88
Scinde Fine	3.98
Scinde Superfine	4.08

LONDON SILVER.

Silver: Small offering.
LONDON, April 11.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	17

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 12.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 11-4-32	9196000	8438000
Receipts Yesterday 11-4-32	10000	9000
Exports to date 11-4-32	7117000	5835000
Stock at Ports 8-4-32	4260000	3631000
Stock Interior Towns 8-4-32	1812000	1265000
Stock Liverpool 8-4-32	854000	1137000
Visible Supply 8-4-32	8736000	7277000
Quantity in Sight 8-4-32	13739000	12258000
Quantity out of Sight 8-4-32	10203000	807000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 12.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-1.

4per cent 1931-36 Convention Loan Rs. 91.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 89-8.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 88/10.

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/12.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 78/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-0.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98-9.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of market:—Quiet with little business.

3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 60-14 and steadied as above on scattered buying.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.93-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.38
T.T. London on Brussels	27.08
T.T. London on Madrid	50.06
T.T. London on Milan	73 37
T.T. London on Berne	19.50
T.T. London on Paris	93.18
T.T. London on Prague	128.00
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	2.79-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, April 11.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	11-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	95-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	83-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	66
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	65-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	91
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	60-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	97-1/2

LONDON METALS.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands	11
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	167-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
NEW YORK, April 11.

Demand Bills	3.79.75

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
LONDON, April 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 54 lbs. Cargoes, Apl.-May sellers 25/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lbs. Cargoes, Apl.-May sellers 26/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, Afloat paid 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, May-June nominal 29.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

Per Cwt.

C. & F. Calcutta, Apl.-June 7/9
C. & F. Bombay, Apl.-June 7/9
C. & F. Karachi, Apl.-June 7/9-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, April 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality-Spot, 7-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, April 11.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull, per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £12.7.6.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent, per ton, Apl.-May sellers £11.0.0.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton, Apl.-May sellers £10.0.0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull, per ton, Ap.-May sellers £7.17.6.

Linseed, Bombay, (London), per ton, Apl.-May sellers £11.7.6.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb., Spot, 1-15/16.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 12.

Following steamer advices from New York, the local forward cotton market opened at 2 p.m. at Rs. 183-12 for Broach A./M. delivery and Rs. 191-8 for J./A. delivery.

There was fairly good enquiry and in the absence of any selling prices improved. A local firm was reported buying A./M. against sales of J./A. delivery, while Bazar operators and commission houses bought J./A. delivery

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. The local market remained steady but Bengal was quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	184/8
Broach J./A.	193/8
Bengal July	160/8
Broach J./A. tejimandi	28/8

OFFICAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, April 12.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	171	167	163	159
M. G. Rajputana	171	167	163	159
M. G. Punjab	169	165	161	157
M. G. Oomra No. 3	186	182	178	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	193	194	190	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	191	187	183	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	197	194	190	186
M. G. Punjab-American	209	206	202	198
M. G. Surat	252	249	245	241

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, April 12.

100 Currimbhai Dibai 157
87 Moon Mill Dabhoi 188
170 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amalner 15 off
100 B. Karshandas Miyagaon 6 on
31 Narshi Nagshi Buranpur 171
100 Do. Pusad 174½
100 Do. Shegaon 175½
100 Lalji Thakarshi Palej 185
146 Pragji Liladhur Karvan 189½
74 B. Mavji Pandurna 179
100 Premji Harji Antoli 189
100 Prelad Mill Davangiri 26 on
100 Viram Ladha Samlaya 186
100 Do. Jambusar 6 on to Broach
100 Motiram Vaghji Budhlada 145
87 Do. Wadhwan 170½
90 Do. Porbandar 170
100 Do. Nasirabad 163

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 12.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur Savner	190
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Fine	185
Ellichpur Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	172
Khandesh Fine	172
Muthia F.G.	165
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	172
Burwah Saravad F.G.	175/80
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	177/82
Broach F.G.	190
Punjab/American	200/205
Punjab/American mix	183/90
Cambodia	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....
Compta Good	.....
Jinja	...
Busoga	.....
Kampala	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIVED INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 12.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	311	94,172
Central India	273	109,983
Barsi and Nagar	171	70,536
Hyderabad-Gaorani		19,222
Berar	1,044	197,356
Central Provinces		64,529
Total Oomras	1,799	656,298
Dholera	772	146,521
N.-W. Provinces		26,529
Rajputana	215	46,639
Sind-Punjab	535	132,814
Broach	928	102,514
Coompta & Dharwar	222	14,992
Westerns-Northerns	5	14,814
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,901
Persian		1,598
American	1,256	103,618
Egyptian & African	200	129,482
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		299
Total	5,932	1,278,022

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 12.
1st Sept. to 7th April
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday

		This year.
Europe	490	97,339
Japan & China	2,652	535,255
Coast Ports	1,200	25,718
Up-country by Rail		121,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,765
Total	4,342	735,519

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed O.I. naked, London, per cwt., May-Aug. paid and sellers 14/3.

Linseed O.I. naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. paid and sellers 15/3.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, April 11.

KHADI.

	Rs.	a.	p. Per lb.
Textile	0	8	6
Karimbhoy	0	8	0
E.D.	0	8	3

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 in.)

Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	0	11	3
6404—8705	0	11	9
Fazal (Mahal)	0	11	6
Pehlad	0	11	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0	11	0
Dand Sahib	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202, 5303.			
Rechal	0	12	3
Moon	0	12	0
Hindustan	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.			
Apollo	0	11	0
Century	0	11	6
Devid	0	11	0
Jam	0	11	6
Maher	0	11	11/2
Spring	0	11	6
Swan Finlay	0	11	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42in.			
Textile (Hand)	0	10	9
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	9
Century (Bugle)	0	10	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	0	10	6
Sakuntla	0	11	0
Bharath		Nil.	
Devid	0	10	6
Pehlwan	0	10	3
Atlas		Nil.	
Tijuri	0	10	6
Maher	0	10	9
Sundri		Nil.	
Jubili	0	10	0
Annas	0	10	9
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards			
Spring (Balance)	0	12	3
Textile (Bycycle)	0	12	3
Mun Mill	0	12	0
Devid	0	11	6
Barsi	0	11	0
DHOOTIES 10 YARDS.			
Spring (Balance)	0	11	9
Textile (Bycle)	0	11	9
Mun Mill	0	11	6
Devid	0	11	6
1386 Tata	0	11	0
SALITA			
Tata		Nil.	
Spring (Merchant)		Nil.	

GIN COLOURED.

	Per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	9 2 0
1415 Ratilal	8 4 0
779 (Balance)	10 4 0
4141 (Balance)	10 4 0

LEPAD Big Size.

	Per lb.
Spring	0 11 0
Rachal	0 11 0
Moon	0 10 9
Devid	0 10 6
Apollo	0 10 9

MARKIN JAPAN (Indian Quality)

	Per Piece.
42042 Toyo	Nil.
Devid	Nil.
3838—98098	6 9 0
8787	6 14 0
4138	7 3 6
8987	7 6 0
9187	7 14 0
4488	7 9 0
2142 Balance	7 9 0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10	Per lb.
119 Hirji	1 10 6
2142 Western	0 14 0
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI.	Per Piece.
300 2-3/4 x 5-1/2	0 11 0
400 3 x 6	0 13 0
5000 3-1/4 x 6-1/2	1 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	Per lb.
Balance	0 13 9
Pehlad	0 13 6
7212	2 7 0
3912	2 4 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bales.
Khandesh	311
Central India	273
Barsi-Nugger	171
Berar	1,044
Dholera	772
Rajputana	215
Sind-Punjab	535
Broach	928
Compta-Dharwar	222
Westerns-Northerns	5
Americans	1,256
Egyptians	2
East Africans	198
Cotton	5,932
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,535
Linseed	5,163
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	730
Gingellyseeds	182
Poppyseed	72
Groundnuts	4,133
Castorseed	3,210
Rice	1,168
Myrabollams	707
Cottonseed	3,164
Mowraseed	15
Gram	608
Joowar	1,240
Maize	39
Barley	245
Bajree	713
	Tons.
Coal	912

LONDON GOLD.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-9-4.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	Per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-23/32
Bank Bills 6 months	2-27/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4 1/4

NON-STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD

Over 642 Crores List Month.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Collector of Customs has issued the following statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of March 1932, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	March 1931. Rs.
Imports of merchandise	4,81,69,837
Exports of Indian Produce	4,69,40,185
Exports of Foreign merchandise	24,29,137
Imports of Gold	19,97,855
Imports of Silver	5,29,839
Imports of currency notes	92,820
Exports of gold	12,09,777
Exports or Silver	1,661
Exports of Currency Notes	Nil.
	March 1932. Rs.
Imports of merchandise	4,35,73,597
Exports of Indian Produce	2,29,29,972
Exports of Foreign merchandise	16,84,469
Imports of Gold	6,77,301
Imports of Silver	1,59,207
Imports of currency notes	1,09,535
Exports of gold	6,42,16,821
Exports of Silver	56,437
Exports of Currency Notes	Nil.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Apr. 12.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES:—	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	0 2 6
London Tin Corporation Ld. Ord.	0 3 0
Turner and Newall	1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 0
Attock Oil	0 11 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 7 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ld. Ord.	0 14 3
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 4 3
Marconi International Marine	1 7 6
Calendar's Cable & Constn Co.	2 17 6
General Elec. Ord.	1 16 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 9 4 1/2
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref	19 5 0
International Rys. of C. America	doll. 5.50
Malayalam Plantations	£0 5 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations	1 5 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 16 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 3
Wm. Cory & Son	2 16 6

Market dull and uninteresting Stock of Rubber in the

	Tons.
U. K.	124847
Increase on week	24

CIRCLE OFFICER'S PROPERTYS STOLEN

BANKURA, April 11. (By Mail.)

A gun, a revolver and a necklace were stolen from the house of Babu Bijay Kumar Bhattacharji, Circle Officer, Raipur at about 7/30 p. m. on Tuesday last.

It is reported that two men came to Bijay Babu's house and desired to see him. But as he was away they asked his servant to call him. When the servant left the house to call his master the miscreants entered the house and decamped with above articles. The police are now investigating the matter.—A. P.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, April 12.

The weather remains dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in South-East Madras and Burma. The temperature is markedly high along the Frontier and in Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal persist off the Coromandel (Circars) Coasts.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Amherst 1/2 inch; Negapatam 1-1/2; Pambana and Coonoor 1-1/3.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in South-East Madras and extend in Malabar and Mysore. Thunderstorm rain is also likely in South Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma and the South Deccan.—A. P.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a CityBank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
13-14, Churchgate Street.

FACULTY OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

Legislation Under Contemplation In Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 11. (By Mail.)

It is understood that the present Minister of Local Self-Government, Bengal, shortly intends to introduce a measure by taking recourse to the law-making power of the Government to get the status of the Kabirajas (practitioners in Ayurvedic system of medicine) recognised in the province.

This move follows the announcement made by the Minister presiding over the annual prize-giving ceremony of the Govinda Sundari Free Ayurvedic College, Calcutta, of which Mahamohopodhapaka Kabiraj Ram Chandra Mallick is the principal, that the scheme would be proceeded with if presented to him.

KABIRAJAS IN CONFERENCE.

Later on, two conferences were held with eminent Kabirajas of the city, including the three principals of the three Ayurdic Colleges in the Writers Buildings, where the details of the scheme were discussed and worked out. It was pointed out that the Government could proceed with the scheme if private donations could be raised to defray the expenses.

It is now reported that a prominent Marwari Merchant of the city has promised a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.

It has been proposed that the Council should consist of 25 members representing the Kabirajas, Universities, Sanskrit Associations, Calcutta Corporation and other vested interests.

It has also been proposed that the expression "legally qualified medical practitioner "or" duly qualified medical practitioner" and all other expressions importing a person recognised by law as a medical practitioner or a member of the medical profession, as used in any Bengal Act or any Act of the Governor-General of India-in-Council in force in Bengal, shall include a medical practitioner registered under the Bengal Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.

The whole scheme is now under the contemplation of the Bengal Government.—A. P.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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has claim setting agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13 1932

LOTHIAN REPORT READY BY APRIL 30th ?

"Commons Not To Be Committed To Anything"

EXPERTS TO BE CONSULTED IN SIMLA, SAYS HOARE.

LONDON, April 11.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, told Mr. Robert Bernays that the Franchise Committee hoped to complete its report by the end of April.

Colonel Wedgwood asked Sir Samuel Hoare whether the report would definitely commit the House to the system of direct election.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "None of these reports will commit this House to anything."

PROSPECTS.

Sir Samuel Hoare attended a meeting of the India Committee of the Conservative Parliamentry Party this afternoon and dealt with the work of the Round Table Conferences Committees in India and the prospects of their reports, which would be presented to Parliament as soon as possible.

CONFIRMATION FROM SIMLA

SIMLA, April 11.

The Indian Franchise Committee eheld a sitting here to-day when the members present had a general discussion on the broad lines on which the report should be written.

Lord Dufferin, who got a heat stroke in Peshawar, and Major Milner are expected to return to Simla before this week end. Meanwhile the members present have been given two days' interval to compare their ideas in the light of the evidence collected and memoranda received from various public bodies and individuals.

The Committee will, therefore, reassemble on Thursday when further progress, with the discussion of the main features of the report will be made. The idea is to complete the writing of the report by the end of this month so that Lord Lothian might be enabled to fulfil his programme of flying from Karachi to England on May 3.

TO SEE THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy, after performing the inauguration of the Frontier Province Legislative Council on April 20, will proceed to Quetta for the installation of the Khan of Kalat and return to the summer headquarters here on April 29th inst. This might give Lord Lothihan a chance of seeing the Viceroy. before leaving India after this strenuous labours connected with franchise problems. Members of the Lothian Committee, before finally making up their minds as to the definite recommendations to be made, might like to consult a few experts in Simla. In this connection, Mr. Dunnett, Reforms Commissioner, will be examined this week.

LIKELY PROPOSALS.

It is too early to forecast what shape the recommendations of the committee has already received a hint from the Prime Minister, suggesting the lowering of the franchise and the broadening of it in such manner that not less than ten per cent and not more than 25 per cent of the population of India shall become voters. A few individual members may differ both as to the percentage and the manner of securing it. Political circles of Simla are inclined to place the figure to be recommended by the committee somewhere between 15 and 20 per cent and, further, it is believed that the indirect or group system of election will not find favour and that the group system might, if at all, be confined to representation of labour.—A.P.

SIND CONFERENCE

Chairman Studies The Problems

SIMLA, April 11.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne has taken over office of the chairman of the Sind Conference and is engaged in studying the problems before the conference and the preliminary arrangements. It is hoped that it will be possible to open the conference in Karachi about April 21.—A.P.

Photo taken at the opening ceremony of a branch office of the Allianz Stuttgarter Insurance Co., Ltd., in the Yusuf Building, Bombay on Saturday last. Dr. E. J. Ruperti, the Foreign Manager of the Company, who performed the ceremony, is addressing the gathering.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA

14 Sentenced And 27 Arrested

CALCUTTA, Apr. 11.

Three Congress volunteers were sentenced to-day at the Bankshall Courts to terms of imprisonment ranging from six to nine months on charges of being in possession of and distributing unauthorised leaflets.

Four persons were similarly sentenced at the Jorabagan courts for leading a procession.

Seven others were similarly sentenced in Howrah Courts.

Ten persons including the acting President of the All-Bengal Students Association were arrested in Calcutta and seventeen others were arrested in Howrah to-day in connection with civil disobedience activities.—A. P.

Dholera "Dictator" Jailed

(From a Correspondent)

RANPUR, April 10.

The 16th "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Sangram, who was arrested at Ranpur Station has been sentenced to 6 months' R.I. The 17th "Dictator" Sjt. Ramniklal has been sentenced to 6 months' R.I.

A CONGRESS WORKER

A Congress worker who was arrested on 5th inst. with contraband salt has been sentenced to 6 months' R.I.

Sjt. Rataji Mohtaji, Sjt. Ranjibhai, Sjt. Mansukhlal Kordia and Sjt. Purshottam who were arrested on 6th instant have been released at Dhandhuka.

NATIONAL FLAG SENSATION

Vigil At Madras Cathedral

MADRAS, Apr. 11.

Two volunteers were arrested this morning while attempting to paint boycott slogans on the road.

On information received that certain Congress volunteers contemplated hoisting a national flag on the steeple of St. George's Cathedral and that trouble might arise the police and the cathedral authorities yesterday kept a close watch, but nothing untoward occurred.

Ramamurthi, a graduate and another, both Congress workers, were awarded six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine each by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day. It was alleged that the accused distributed money to Congress volunteers instructing them to picket foreign cloth shops on April 5 at San Thome beach.—A. P.

SPIRITUALIST CAUSE CELEBRE

Lady Conan Doyle Appears In The Witness-Box

CLOSE CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUSTICE McCARDIE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

The spiritualistic cause celebre in which Mrs. Meurig Morris is suing the "Daily Mail" which challenged the genuineness of her alleged powers is attracting enormous interest, now that the Rector of Stiffkey case is temporarily out of the way.

Lady Conan Doyle, the widow of the famous novelist, and like him a prominent spiritualist, expressed unqualified belief in Morrise's trance mediumship from the High Court witness-box to-day. She declared that her and her husband's guides foretold many distant events notably, two years ago, the present Sino-Japanese trouble.

Lady Doyle was closely questioned by Justice McCardie on her spiritualistic theories.

Another witness was Dr. Montagu Eder, expert in nervous and mental diseases. He described Morrise's eerie condition when she went into trance during the medical examination and her transmission in masculine voices of the spirit views of "Father Okeefe" and "Power".

Other witnesses included a woman mental expert and a doctor of philosophy.—Reuter.

"Sir Samuel Hoare's Apologia Examined"
By Professor Laski
on Page 9.

BOOKIE'S COSTLY JOKE

Backer Gets £260

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

The bookmaker's remark to a backer when the latter was placing half a crown on the horse that "I'll give you five pounds a week for life if it wins" was taken seriously by the backer when the horse won at 20|1. Tattersalls Committee which was called in to adjudicate decided that the wager capitalised into five sterling a week for a year and that the total of £260 should be paid immediately.—Reuter.

DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC

Scottish Directors Of Silk Concern Found Guilty

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

The Scottish Amalgamated Silks case in which eight directors were charged with defrauding the public of large sums ended in a verdict of guilty against A. Young and G. M. Todd. Other defendants were acquitted. The jury recommended utmost leniency for Todd. Young was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and Todd to six months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

CUTTING OUT WASTEFUL COMPETITION

British, American And European Concerns To Confer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

In view of the recent big reductions in the North Atlantic fares, representatives of the British, American, German and French steamship organisations will confer in London with the object of cutting out wasteful competition.

One proposal to be submitted is that each company should lay up at least one of its large vessels, but such liners as "Aquitania", "Majestic", Bremen" and "Ile De France" are not to be put out of commission.—Reuter.

"NATIONAL WEEK" IN CUTTACK

CUTTACK, April 10.

(By Mail.)

In pursuance of the programme during the "National Week" a lady, led a procession yesterday with eight other ladies and some volunteers and marched through the collectorate court compound to the Commissioner's Office compound with flags and shouting usual Congress slogans. Within the compound of the Commissioner's office all the ladies and some male volunteers were arrested by the police. After these arrests, the police went to the "Gandhi Sevasram" Khadi Stores and arrested its manager. All the arrested persons have been put in the jail hajat pending trial.

Betul's Quota Of Satyagrahi Prisoners

BETUL, April 8.

Five Satyagrahis have been convicted each to one year's R.I. and fine ranging from Rs. 50|- to 150|- on the 6th instant. A minor boy has been awarded 10 strokes with the cane. The total arrests in this district in C. D. Movement is 20. Eleven C. D. prisoners have been removed to other jails on the 7th instant.

British Army Officers For I. C. S.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S EXPLANATION

BENGAL DISTRICTS AND "TERRORIST MOVEMENT

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Daggar (Lab.) asked Sir Samuel Hoare why it was proposod to recruit Britsih members to the Civil Service in Bengal from the British army. He urged that qualified Indians should be given preference.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the proposals for replacement of five senior European district officers in Bengal, who had been victims of the terrorist movement were at present being considered by the Government of India but recommendations from the Government of India had not reached Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

From Our Political Correspondent.

There can hardly be any doubt, within certain, defined limits, as to the powers of the Secretary of State to appoint any person he likes to the I. C. S., provided he is satisfied that he is a fit and proper person. But it may be questioned whether in normal times such extraordinary procedure can be allowed with impunity and without immediate challenge, which has already come forth on the floor of the House of Commons.

In the days of the war, army officers were appointed to the services either on account of stoppage of recruitment or paucity of candidates, probably also because the State thought it just and necessary to exercise its inherent right of patronage in favour of those who had fought in the war and made sacrifices in the country's cause.

Many ex-army officers or ex-service men were drafted into the services, though even then the I. C. S., was treated with considerable respect, one might almost say, deference and sanctity.

ELEMENT OF TRUTH

Mr. Daggar is a Labour Member of the House of Commons and has been taking much interest in India. His name frequently appears on the question-list where India is concerned, and evidently h made sure of what h ewas asking in the House. And the most obvious inference one might draw from the answer given by Sir Samuel Hoare is that he is unwilling to deny Mr. Daggar's statement, which is generally not to be expected of the present Secretary of State. There must therefore be an element of truth in Mr. Daggar's question. In fact, Sir Samuel Hoare seems to admit that such proposals as those to which Mr. Daggar refers are among those under discussion between Whitehall and Delhi.

The result of the adoption of the suggested course will be that it will go against the policy of Indianisation which has been advocated and adopted by the Government of India and the British Government, unless the army officers to be appointed are to be included in the British quota of candidates to the service. Even then the appointment of army men to the civil service should be considered odious and contrary to the spirit of the administration. It comes strangely at a time when Indians are unequivocally demanding a more rapid Indianisation not only of the I.C.S., but also of the other services.

Appointment of army officers is now permitted only in the Indian Medical Service and it has been one of the long-standing complaints of Indian public men.

NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir Samuel Hoare admits the necessity of making some appointments to the I.C.S. in Bengal in place of those who have fallen victims to the pistol men and proposals in this connection are being formulated. The new Governor of Bengal with his vast Irish experience will certainly have a say in the matter and a large say, too.

If the proposal for appointing army men to the I.C.S. were to materialise it would look as if some of the "terrorist districts" would be placed in their charge and if so, the administration will assume a character far from normal, as in the very nature of things the outlook and methods of an army man are bound to be different from those of a civilain brought up in the tradition and atmosphere of the civil departments. The placing of civil powers in military hands has never worked equitably and is not likely to work well in Bengal. The position of the districts that may be placed under military officers will not be dissimilar to the position of the non-regulated districts chiefly of those in the frontier.

LEGAL POWERS

Inquries made in connection with the press-cable, mentioned above, show that the Secretary of State has powers, under the Government of India Act, to appoint persons (including army officers) to the Indian Civil Service.

Dealing with these powers, section 100 (1) and (2) of the Government of India Act states:

"Where it appears to the authority in India by whom an appointment is to be made to any office reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service, that a person not being a member of that service ought, under special circumstances of the case, to be appointed thereto, the authority may appoint thereto any person who has resided for at least seven years in India and who has, before his appointment, fulfilled all the tests (if any) which would be imposed in the like case on a member of that service."

"Every such appointment shall be provisional only, and shall forthwith be reported to the Secretary of State, with the special reasons for making it; and, unless the Secretary of State in Council approves the appointment, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India, and within twelve months from the date of the appointment intimates such approval to the authority by whom the appointment was made, the appointment shall be cancelled."

No army officer has, so far been appointed to the Indian Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency.

"BUY INDIAN"

Movement Come To Stay

NARSAPUR, April 10.

Presiding over the West Godavery District Conference under the auspices of the Buy Indian League, Mr. B. Shiva Rao explained that the object of the League was India's economic advancement.

Every country in the world, he declared, was going through a severe economic crisis and had its unemployment problem recognised. Everywhere there was deliberate encouragement of national industries.

Continuing, he said that the League was not expression of a passing patriotic sentiment. It had come to stay and would function just as effectively after swaraj as before it.—A.P.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS

Acquitted Persons Re-arrested

CALCUTTA, Apr. 11.

Nalini Kanto Guha, who was arrested in connection with the Armenian Street dacoity, and Amarendra Nath Bal, who was arrested in connection with the alleged smuggling of arms, were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but were rearrested under the new Bengal Ordinance.

Chandra Shekher Neogi and Sunilkumar Bose, postgraduate law students and Benode Ghosh, who were arrested in connection with the alleged smuggling of arms, were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. —A. P.

Batches Of Volunteers Arrested At Wardha

(From a Correspondent)

WARDHA, April 9.

To-day being the 4th day of "National Week" picketing was continued. Fifteen volunteers were arrested in successive batches while picketing at petrol stations of whom 3 were let off afterwards.

The total number of arrests in Wardha Tahsil uptil now is more than 375, including 100 women.

CASH BOX ROBBERY

Anglo-Indians On Trial

LAHORE, April 11.

Charges under section 392|109 I.P.C. were framed to-day against four young Anglo-Indians, C. Mcgrath, D. Mcgrath, T. Mcgrath and Gill for the alleged robbing of the cash box of Messrs. Jagatsingh and Sons on the night of January 22 last, while it was being removed by a peon of the firm to the proprietor's house. The fifth accused, Phillip, was discharged.

Charges under section 392 I. P. C. were also framed against Gill, D. Msgrath and T. Mcgrath for the alleged robbing of a taxi from a taxi-driver.

The accused denied having committed an robbery.—A.P.

JALGAON MUNICIPAL ELECTION

JALGAON, April 11.

The presidential election of the Jalgaon Municipal Board has been held here and Mr. P. J. Anjaria re-elected unopposed. Mr. Anjaria has been the president of the municipality for the last several years. The appointment is for one year only.—A P.

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